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A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

No. 1109. [*New Issue.*]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1893.

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(*First Notice.*)

This is an able and conscientious, if not a masterly work. Mr. Ropes, who has made his mark as a military critic, need not offer apologies for having added this contribution to Waterloo history. It is not only that the conflict was one of supreme importance and surpassing interest, and that it closed an era of world-wide war and witnessed the ruin of the first of generals. It is not only that the subject invites the most careful and minute attention, and that it presents to the thoughtful student of war problems of strategy and tactics of peculiar value. A variety of causes has made our knowledge respecting the contest still imperfect: the facts have been distorted by passion and prejudice in almost every conceivable way; and not a decade has passed without throwing fresh light on different incidents of the eventful drama. Mr. Ropes, therefore, has done well in collecting the evidence at present extant respecting the campaign of 1815, and bringing it up to the present date; in commenting at length on the many questions which a study of this passage of arms suggests; and in examining the conclusions of the numerous writers who have entered this remarkable field of inquiry. The book is deficient in breadth of view, and in the power of generalising from masses of details with philosophic and clear insight; it does not bring out some facts of importance in anything like sufficient relief; in some particulars it is, I think, in error; and I wholly dissent from some of its judgments. But Mr. Ropes has investigated with praiseworthy diligence every incident of the historic days from the 14th to the 18th of June. In dealing with the facts he has, in some instances, given proof of no ordinary critical power. He is singularly impartial and calm in his views; and he has added not a little to our store of knowledge, as regards more than one part of the campaign. The book is the best and most complete commentary on Waterloo that has appeared for some years; it should be in the library of every thinker on war.

I can only glance at the most salient points of Mr. Ropes's narrative, and of his deductions from it. In describing Napoleon's spring on the Allies, he does not fully bring out the characteristic splendour of the project of the advance into Belgium, the admirable discernment of the qualities of his adversaries shown by the great master, and the exquisite art with which his forces were assembled on the verge of the frontier; and he has not pointed out how the Emperor lost the support of 20,000 men at the last moment, a loss in the highest degree disastrous. He has accurately given the numbers of the French army; and he has further remarked that, on the one hand, it was far from equal to the old Grand Army, and that, on the other, its chiefs were far from good. Soult, a general-in-chief, and an indolent man, was unfit to be a chief of the staff; Grouchy had completely failed in independent command; Ney had lost head and heart since he had betrayed the Bourbons. Mr. Ropes has also stated nearly correctly what the force of the Prussian army was; but he has underrated the strength of Wellington's army—that is, of his available troops—by very nearly 10,000 men, though he has truly observed that the Duke's army was a bad army in nearly all respects. Mr. Ropes thinks that Napoleon's project on June 15 did not contemplate the seizing of the two points of Quatre Bras and Sombreffe, and that he intended simply to attack Blücher first, to defeat him, and then to turn on Wellington. And, undoubtedly, much is to be said for this view; Napoleon, in one passage, pronounces for it. Still, I incline to think that the Emperor wished to occupy Quatre Bras and Sombreffe on the 15th. This would have facilitated his attack on Blücher and made sure that Wellington would be kept away; and Gourgaud's narrative points to this inference. In common with all writers, Mr. Ropes shows how formidable was the position of the French army, as respects its enemy, on the evening of the 15th: delays and misadventures had occurred; Ziethen had ably retarded the advance of Napoleon, yet the Emperor was close to the allied centre; the Allies were widely apart from each other; and success on the next day seemed assured to the French. Nor can I doubt that Ney had been ordered to occupy Quatre Bras on the 15th, a move that would have held Wellington at bay and have placed Blücher at Napoleon's mercy. It is impossible to get over the evidence of the *Moniteur*. One great drawback had, however, taken place: D'Erlon's corps was far behind in the rear—D'Erlon, indeed, had shown himself to be a laggard in Spain, in 1813—and the effect of this retardation of the First Corps is indicated more clearly by Mr. Ropes than by any other commentator on the campaign.

Turning to the allied chiefs, it is difficult to accept Mr. Ropes's view, that they had not arranged, in the event of Napoleon attacking their centre, and advancing from Charleroi, on the main road to Brussels, to concentrate at Sombreffe and Quatre Bras; for there is much evidence this was their purpose. However this may have been, Blücher rushed to Sombreffe with three-fourths of his army, as his profound antagonist foresaw might happen; and it is a mistake to suppose that Blücher had a right to expect the aid of Bülow on June 16. Mr. Ropes does not bring this sufficiently out: whether Bülow disobeyed his orders or not, whether Gneisenau's instructions were clear or obscure, Bülow could hardly have reached Sombreffe in time for the battle which was fought at Ligny. Blücher, therefore, with his "hussar habits," had hurried into his enemy's mouth; and had Napoleon occupied Sombreffe, I do not think it would have made any difference. On the opposite side of the field of manœuvre, Mr. Ropes dwells rightly, and not too severely, on the hesitations and delays of Wellington—exactly what Napoleon believed would happen. National vanity has put forward two theories with respect to the bad strategy of the Duke; but the first is contradicted by the facts, the second is palpably false—nay, preposterous. The Duke did not rapidly move on Quatre Bras: on the contrary, he took care not to do so until the morning of June 16, when he should have been altogether too late; and as to the notion, that he was justified in directing his forces on D'Enghien and Nivelles, and leaving a huge gap between the Prussians and himself, this was simply playing into his adversary's hands. Undoubtedly, after the events of June 15, Blücher and Wellington ought not to have tried to concentrate on Sombreffe and Quatre Bras—this has been clearly explained by Napoleon—but as Blücher did move on Sombreffe, Wellington was absolutely bound to move on Quatre Bras, at once; and that he did not take this step on the evening of the 15th all but caused the loss of the campaign, and must have caused it had the French Emperor been properly seconded by his lieutenants. I entirely agree with all that Mr. Ropes has urged on this important subject, distasteful as it may be to the Duke's worshippers. The truth is, Blücher was rash and thoughtless; Wellington was unduly cautious and slow; and both were all but surprised, and were wholly outgeneralled.

Though the French army did not hold as favourable positions as it might have held on the morning of the 16th of June, it was still very well placed to defeat its enemy. Mr. Ropes rightly points out that the backward state of D'Erlon's corps was the probable cause that the Emperor did not advance at an earlier hour; and this disposes of the adverse comments of Charras. If Napoleon was not fully aware of the exact positions of Blücher and Wellington, Mr. Ropes clearly shows how perfectly designed his arrangements for coming events were; they ought to have assured him decisive success. Ney was ordered to march, with the left wing, to occupy Quatre Bras, and to send a detachment to Marbais, to give the main army support, while the Emperor should move against Blücher with his centre and right; and had Ney executed his orders well the Prussian army would have been destroyed and Wellington paralysed, if not defeated. Mr. Ropes makes some excuses for Ney: he points out that the Marshal had no staff; and he rather blames Napoleon for not having given his lieutenant his command until the afternoon of the 15th. The faults, however, of Ney on the 16th were due to himself, and not to the want of a staff; Napoleon and Ney had distrusted each other since the ill-fated Marshal had deserted the king; and this was the true reason why he was not sooner employed. Mr. Ropes has ably explained the operations of Ney; they contributed largely to

the failure of the campaign, though Reille and D'Erlon were also to blame. Ney on the morning of the 16th had 9000 men at Frasnes, that is, barely two miles from Quatre Bras; he might have had more than 30,000, not to speak of a fine body of horsemen, under Reille and D'Erlon, at Quatre Bras, between 1.30 and 2 p.m.; there was nothing in his path but a feeble division sent to the spot, most luckily, without the Duke's knowledge; and the Marshal, therefore, might easily have seized Quatre Bras, have sent the required detachment to Marbais, and have rendered Blücher's overthrow certain, had he simply executed his allotted task. Demoralised, however, and no longer himself, he threw away hours of supreme importance: allowed Reille to move slowly; did not summon D'Erlon from the rear; and thus lost an occasion which, if ably seized, might have changed, for a time, the fortunes of Europe. He attacked late, and with troops brought up piecemeal; was not assisted by D'Erlon's corps; and, in short, conducted the combat of Quatre Bras recklessly. This fatal irresolution gave Wellington time to repair, in part, the delays of the 15th: to prevent Ney from seizing Quatre Bras, and from sending a man to support his master. And though Ney succeeded in holding the Duke in check, and in keeping the British apart from the Prussians, he wholly failed to fulfil his mission. Had he occupied Marbais as he might have done, as Mr. Ropes correctly remarks, the Allies could not have escaped a disaster, and Waterloo would not have been fought.

While Ney was engaged at Quatre Bras, to the left, Napoleon, on the right, had attacked Blücher, in the positions he had taken between Sombreffe and Ligny. I agree with Mr. Ropes that the veteran chief fought the battle trusting to himself alone. The Duke gave no positive pledge of assistance; this, indeed, was scarcely possible, although Wellington, deceived by an erroneous report, believed his army to be nearer Quatre Bras than it actually was — that is, not far off from his colleague. Mr. Ropes discusses at some length the question whether Napoleon was right in directing his efforts, for the most part, against Blücher's centre, or whether he ought rather to have turned his right; but from the point of view of the Emperor, there can be little doubt. Napoleon believed that Ney would support him from Marbais, and fall on the flank and rear of the Prussians; he attacked their centre, with this conviction; and had Ney done what his master expected, the Prussian right and centre would have been crushed, and three-fourths, perhaps, of Blücher's army destroyed. On the other hand, the turning of Blücher's right might indeed have forced him away from Wellington; but it would not have gained decisive success; and this was always Napoleon's object on the field. Mr. Ropes indicates truly how defective were the arrangements of Blücher throughout the battle, and how superior were Napoleon's tactics; but this is acknowledged by all commentators. Ney did not descend, as we have seen, on Marbais; but had D'Erlon taken part in the battle, the result would have been exactly the same—that is, Blücher would have been entirely routed. I cannot agree with Mr. Ropes as to the operations of D'Erlon and his corps; I think Napoleon ordered D'Erlon to the field, and probably acquiesced in his recall by Ney. Much is to be said on both sides of the question; but the evidence points to the conclusion I have drawn; the opposite view rests, in the main, on hypotheses, and on difficulties in the way of the better opinion. The absence of D'Erlon and his troops from Ligny and Quatre Bras made Napoleon's success on the 16th incomplete; and, as Mr. Ropes takes care to point out, the delay occasioned by this misadventure was disastrous too at Ligny. Napoleon, nevertheless, won a real and brilliant victory; and this, as affairs stood on the night of the 16th, might easily have had prodigious results.

If Ligny had not been another Jena, to be followed, perhaps, by another Austerlitz, it had given Napoleon a great advantage, and placed the Allies in grave peril. They could no longer unite on their true line of junction, the lateral main road from Namur to Nivelles; and they were forced back into the difficult region of marsh and forest watered by the Dyle. Blücher and Wellington, as every one knows, fell back, the one on Wavre, the other on Waterloo; and they agreed to join hands on this second line, and there to await the attack of Napoleon. Mr. Ropes's comments on this bad strategy are, in my judgment, very far from adequate. He indicates, indeed, how this double movement exposed Wellington to crushing defeat on the 17th; and he evidently approves of Napoleon's view, that his enemies should have retreated on Brussels, concentrating their combined armies, for in that case they would have opposed an infinitely superior force to that of the Emperor. But Mr. Ropes should have dwelt more fully on the admirable opportunity the retreat on Wavre and Waterloo gave the great chief of the French. Napoleon might, on the morning of the 17th, have called on his army to make an effort—he had certainly 40,000 fresh troops —and have fallen either on Blücher or Wellington, distant from each other and unable to unite; and, in that event, he must have gained a victory. Or, drawing together his whole forces, he might have attacked Blücher, on the 18th, at Wavre, or Wellington on the same day at Waterloo, and this, too, would have made his success certain. Or, finally, in accordance with the true principles of war, he might have despatched, at an early hour on the 17th, a restraining wing to hold Blücher in check, and have turned against Wellington with three-fourths of his army; and in this instance he would have secured a triumph had he acted with his accustomed power. Whatever English or German critics have written, the double retreat on Wavre and Waterloo was a bad half measure of extreme danger; and the Napoleon of 1796 would have made it fatal.

A series of accidents, however, saved the Allies from what should have been their ruin. Mr. Ropes properly condemns the extreme remissness of Ney, Soult, and Grouchy on the morning of the 17th. All three gave literally no orders; and they allowed the defeated Prussians to escape, and Wellington to draw off from Quatre Bras, without observing the march of the enemy. Napoleon, too, would have been gravely to blame for not following up his success at Ligny, had his energies been equal to the task; but he had retired to Fleurus, and was so ill that he was unable to give a single command. Mr. Ropes does not dwell enough on this incident: he admits that the Emperor was worn out with fatigue; but he hardly seems to know how strong is the evidence that Napoleon, whose health had been long in decline, was made unfit for his work on the morning of the 17th. The Emperor reached Ligny in the forenoon of the day. There can be no doubt that his belief was that Blücher was retiring on his base—that is, towards the Rhine—far away from Wellington; and this assumption was, in truth, natural, though it would not have been made had his lieutenants explored the theatre before them, as was their duty. After a delay of two or three hours, on being apprised that Wellington had still some troops at Quatre Bras, Napoleon came to a definite purpose. He divided his army into two masses, the one about 72,000 strong, destined to attack Wellington under his own eye, the other perhaps 34,000 men, a restraining wing to keep away Blücher. This wing was placed in the hands of Grouchy; and the Emperor's orders to the Marshal were, that he was to pursue and follow the Prussians, and to interpose between Blücher and Wellington, who, Napoleon added, was to be assailed should he stand before the forest of Soignies, a great wood around the main road to Brussels. This strategy was quite right in principle; but, owing to the neglect of Napoleon's lieutenants, the direction taken by Blücher was unknown, and the Allies were on their way to Wavre and Waterloo; and owing, I believe, to an intermittent illness—an affection of the skin and the bladder—which occasionally paralysed his mighty faculties, the Emperor had not pursued his enemy with even an approach to the vigour of the past. The task of Grouchy, therefore, was not easy, but it was within the powers of a capable soldier.

Napoleon had joined Ney at about 2 p.m.; and the main French army marched from Quatre Bras on the track of the last columns of Wellington, who had been retreating since the forenoon and had assembled the mass of his forces at Waterloo. Mr. Ropes, I conceive, is too severe on Ney for not having pressed the pursuit in the morning: the Marshal had been worsted, on the whole, on the 16th; and Ney was less to blame on June 17 than on the 16th and the 18th afterwards. Mr. Ropes insists that the Emperor showed his wonted activity in following up the enemy, but there is much evidence to the exact contrary; and in any case this is no proof that he was not really ill for hours after Ligny. The French advanced guard reached the low hills of La Belle Alliance as evening fell; and Wellington's batteries warned his adversary that a large army was in position before

him, and that a great battle might be expected next day. Leaving the Duke and Napoleon face to face, we turn to the operations of Grouchy and his wing. Mr. Ropes truly shows that these movements have not been explained with the research and candour which their supreme importance requires; and the simple reason is that English and German writers have more or less avoided the subject, for a clear and full explanation of the facts would have been a condemnation of the allied strategy, and especially of the march on Wavre and Waterloo. Napoleon, we have seen, when leaving Ligny, believed that Blücher was falling back towards the Rhine; and he clung perhaps to the belief for hours afterwards. But he had ascertained, on his way to Quatre Bras, that a large Prussian force had been seen on the Orneau—that is, not at all far from Wellington. This intelligence made him suspect at once that Blücher might be trying to join his colleague; and he instantly sent off a message to Grouchy, which, Mr. Ropes correctly remarks, has not been given the weight it demands. In that important despatch he ordered the Marshal to occupy Gembloux, a small town some thirteen or fourteen miles from Wavre—that is, scarcely a march distant; and he distinctly informed Grouchy—who, we repeat, knew that Wellington was to be attacked, should he offer battle, in front of the great wood of Soignies—that "the Allies might be attempting to unite, and to try the fortune of arms again."

Grouchy received these orders in the afternoon of the 17th, and set off immediately, with all his troops, to Gembloux. He arrived at the place before night had fallen, a great part of his force, however, being in the rear; and at Gembloux he obtained intelligence of the direction taken by the Prussian army, which, if not in all respects correct, ought not the less to have fixed his purpose. He was apprised that the Prussians were retreating in two main bodies, the one on Wavre, the other on Liége—that is, the one gradually drawing near Wellington, the other falling back towards the Rhine; and he informed the Emperor in two despatches that, if the mass of Blücher's force were making for Wavre, "he would pursue it in that direction in order to separate Blücher and Wellington," showing thus that he understood his mission, marked out from the first, and made plain afterwards. With the intelligence before him, and knowing besides that Napoleon intended to attack Wellington, the course of the Marshal should have been self evident. He might neglect a hostile column retiring on Liége, for that would be wholly out of the account; but obviously he should follow the hostile column which he had learned was on the way to Wavre, for Wavre was not far from the forest of Soignies, where Wellington, it was to be supposed, would stand, and it might effect its junction with the Duke by a cross march from Wavre to Waterloo. As it was, besides, the paramount duty of Grouchy to keep Blücher away from Wellington, he was clearly bound to break up from Gembloux at the first dawn of the 18th of June, in order to come up with the Prussian army; and obviously it would be his best course to make for Wavre in such a way as, if possible, to approach Napoleon and at the same time to hold Blücher in check. To effect this he had but to cross the Dyle and make for the tract between Wavre and Waterloo; this movement would place him on the flank of the Prussians, should they leave Wavre to join Wellington, and would bring him near the main French army.

Mr. Ropes explains all this very well, and properly lays much stress on the facts, for they are of the first importance in a study of the campaign. Had Grouchy done what he ought to have done, Blücher could not have joined hands with the Duke, and the Allies could not have gained Waterloo.

William O'Connor Morris.

The Badminton Library.—*Swimming.* By A. Sinclair and W. Henry. (Longmans.)

Felice hora: Just as men are seeking the seaside and looking forward to many a struggle with the waves, and girls are deploring the absence of a manual to teach the theory of swimming, the volume to please all appears.

The joint authors have excellently accomplished their task. After a few pages of introduction with regard to the swimming of the ancients, concerning which singularly little is known, for the art was evidently deemed as instinctive a mode of progression as walking, a careful review is instituted of the physiological principles involved in the act of swimming. These sections are worthy of particular study, and even those who can swim already may learn much from their perusal. The different varieties of swimming, including fancy swimming of all kinds, succeed. The most approved methods of resuscitation naturally follow, and this part of the book renders it specially useful to all who are fond of water sports. Next, the latest development of swimming—water polo—is lucidly described. For the benefit of the uninitiated this may be explained as a kind of football played in the water, and it is a game in great favour at present in Oxford University. The book concludes with advice on training, particulars of public swimming competitions, and the like. It is not too much to say that this is the only modern treatise which can lay claim to anything like a complete and philosophical treatment of the subject. As such it worthily upholds the claims of the Badminton Library, and admirably suits the needs of the present generation.

The book which of all others during the last fifty years has unquestionably taught most persons to swim (so far as such an art ever can be theoretically taught) is youth's familiar friend, *The Boys' Own Book.* A boy who, during the summer holidays, daily practised the simple lessons contained in it, and after accustoming himself to the regular motions of the stroke, fastened a bladder to each of his shoulders, would forthwith find himself able to swim without any other instructor. When the feeling of confidence has once been acquired, through the ability to keep the body afloat, the rest is a mere matter of practice. Messrs. Sinclair and Henry highly recommend an elaborate system of swimming-drill on dry land. It would, doubtless, teach swimming, but most pupils would prefer lessons in the water from the beginning. The next most practical handbook known to us is, probably, out of print; but, in spite of an illiterate style, it is a thoroughly useful manual. It boasts a preface by Mrs. Oliphant, and was published in 1875—*The Art of Swimming in the Eton Style*, by Serjeant Leahy. He teaches a slow unvarying stroke, totally opposed to what is now largely used in swimming short races, and is known as the "Trudgeon stroke." Prof. Hartelius, in a little book on *Home Gymnastics* (Isbister, 1881) has some good sections on swimming, illustrated by diagrams. The value of these books in a few particulars only enhances the excellence of the Badminton treatise on Swimming in all. To teach swimming properly, an intelligent appreciation of the conditions under which the human body floats is necessary. The pupil must be shown that buoyant as the body is (it is slightly more so in females than in males), it yet requires a little support by the action of the limbs, and that the tendency to sink increases in proportion to those parts of the frame which are out of the water, just as a timid person sinks at once on throwing up his arms. The arms, he may next be taught, do little more in the act of swimming than support the body; the necessary speed is procured by the action of the legs. A sensible lad, who is not a "water-funk"—to use the expressive term of the period—if the theory of the art be thus explained to him, ought to swim in six or seven lessons. The rope and pole, or some modification of these aids, may sometimes be used to advantage in a city bath; but in open river or sea common sense and steady practice ought speedily to teach a lad to swim. Seeing what an excellent exercise swimming is for girls, it should be an encouragement to them to bear in mind that they can learn the art easier than men, as their specific gravity is less; while children can float more easily than either. While on this part of the subject few readers who have reflected on the purity of English family life will agree with the authors, when they deplore the prohibition at most seaside places in England of whole families bathing together, and add "such an absurd veto is an abuse which needs remedying."

Pearl-diving affords materials for an interesting chapter. From six to eight fathoms are, it seems, the depths to which the professional divers of Ceylon generally descend. On one occasion a depth of fifteen fathoms was undoubtedly reached. Similarly, one minute and forty-nine seconds is the longest time during which a diver has been timed to remain under water. Life-saving is treated at a length commensurate with the importance of the subject, and no one will think that a page here is superfluous. In particular, the excellent rules of the authors, on the manner in which a rescuer should act when seized by the drowning man, should be carefully perused and borne in mind by every swimmer. The book is well illustrated, full of anecdotes, and of great practical utility to all who either can

swim, or wish to learn. The pages on public school swimming and on the art as pursued in New Zealand and Australia will appeal to many readers. In short, the book well maintains the high standard which the publishers of the Badminton Library have set before them. It is a treasure to all fond of the waves, to all who love, with Browning, to cleave the sea:

"Stem tide, part wave, till both roll on thy jewelled road
Of triumph, and the grim o' the gulf grow wonder-white
I' the phosphorescent wake."

M. G. Watkins.

A Study of the Works of Alfred Lord Tennyson, Poet Laureate. By Edward Campbell Tainsh. (Macmillans.)

"I think Shakspere deserved—what, in a case of another sort, the Athenians inflicted—a fine for writing 'Othello.'" This is Mr. Tainsh's deliberate opinion, stated confessedly to explain his attitude towards certain of Tennyson's poems, and to define the standpoint from which his own book is to be regarded. But it is more than this. It is an exact and final indication of the spirit of his criticism: it embodies, within the narrowest bounds, an expression of Mr. Tainsh's limitations. "A fine for writing 'Othello'!" It is difficult to grasp the full import of the phrase at a first glance, but familiarity with Mr. Tainsh's method helps to explain his meaning. Let us gather a few supplementary opinions to confirm his attitude.

"'Lucretius' is a pathological study, and seems to me more fit for an essay in the *Lancet* than for a poem." "The story of 'The Promise of May' is, of course, shocking." "The situation [of the prince's presence in Ida's college] is a delicate one, and makes one a little anxious in the reading." "I had misgivings whether the infliction of so repulsive a picture [as Vivien] were not wanton and, therefore, immodest." "In and after the 'Enoch Arden' volume there are a good many pronounced examples of the introduction of preternaturalism. . . . I think such things spiritually unclean, morally corrupt."

From these utterances I think we may acquire a just appreciation of Mr. Tainsh's canon of criticism. Obviously his estimate is principally ethical. This, indeed, he grants at the outset. "Upon the strictly art field," he says, "I have but touched here and there. My main purpose throughout has been to bring out the central thought or lesson of each poem." In this we have no cause for quarrel with Mr. Tainsh. Tennyson's work has, as he himself says, many aspects, many beauties; and, though to attempt a study of his ethical significance, apart from the beauty and variety of his form, is undoubtedly to approach the work in too exclusive a spirit, still the inner thought and suggestion of the poetry are so emphatic as to render such a study rich in reward for the student. But, before such a research can be conducted with success and sympathy, the mind must be cleared of prejudice. Any narrowness of view, any intrusion of personal like and dislike, are fatal to the freedom and illumination of the criticism. The study must be approached with a certain degree of eclecticism.

Now Mr. Tainsh's study has many merits, and has long been invaluable to the Tennysonian. It stimulates thought, it provokes discussion, it is intimate, and—we need scarcely add—it is always reverent and generally enthusiastic. But that one very necessary trait—the freedom from prejudice—is not to be reckoned among Mr. Tainsh's equipments. His point of view is invariably narrowed. He regards the significance of every poem with the eye of the moderately-cultured Englishman: he is for ever trembling lest the poet's liberty should broaden down into licence; he hides his eyes before Cleopatra's nakedness; he marvels that Lancelot should yearn for Guinevere's lips; he never forgets that Shakspere ought, in the course of justice, to have been fined for writing "Othello."

There are many sides of criticism which a writer endowed with Mr. Tainsh's attainments might safely illustrate. He might tabulate and arrange; he might analyse and dissect; and these things Mr. Tainsh has done, if somewhat too fully, still admirably. But with the one limitation of British prejudice, the one inability to separate art from ethics, or the thing displayed from the thing suggested—with this shortcoming, it was impossible to produce a study of Tennyson's poetry which should be thoroughly sympathetic, which should reveal a keen and intimate insight into the meaning of the poet.

For to say that because Tennyson is at times direct he is therefore wanton, to maintain that to be dramatically passionate is to be wittingly lewd, that to be influenced by mysticism is to approve the spiritualistic *séance*—to confound, in a word, the field of art with that of practical morals, is surely to lose one's hold on criticism in its first and elementary stage. The time is coming when we shall have to free ourselves finally from the bondage of Philistinism. English criticism has gradually widened its borders, and learnt to distinguish between the outward and inward import of the work subjected to its examination. We are learning that the naked may be unashamed, so long as it is pure in heart. To veil our statuary with dust-cloths would seem to the narrowest of us an absurdity. When shall we attain to a like appreciation of the truth in the realm of literature? Not, perhaps, until we are able to separate, at a touch, the function of art and of ethics, not until the criticism which confuses them is felt to be retarding.

Mr. Tainsh, as I have said before, has earned in many ways the gratitude of the student of Tennyson. His analysis of *In Memoriam* is very suggestive: his study of the *Idylls* is the most interesting and appreciative review of the epic hitherto attempted. I must confess to a personal dislike for the rigid system of classification to which he has subjected the poetry as a whole; but this view is not generally shared by critics, and the arrangement has, of course, its advantages for the student. In many respects Mr. Tanish's book is invaluable: doubtless within the limitations which he has set upon himself it could scarcely have been better.

But those very limitations are, after all, limitations in the very essence and spirit of the work, limitations which no amount of painstaking labour can altogether condone. When once you have said that Shakspere deserved a fine for writing "Othello," you have resigned your pretension to take rank as a critic.

Arthur Waugh.

Memoirs of the Life of Sir John Clerk of Penicuik, Baronet, Baron of the Exchequer. Extracted by himself from his own Journals. 1676-1755. Edited by John M. Gray. (Edinburgh: For the Scottish History Society.)

"This book," says Sir John, "may be read by all my friends in the House of Pennicuik, but is *never to be lent or carried out of the House*." Ordinary folks become restless at such hints of gossip: antiquaries read in them a high command to discover the hidden story. By happy circumstance the Scottish History Society is now able to satisfy the curious; and, fortunately, the Baron's memoranda are eminently worthy of their wider fame. To kindly editing and comely printing there can surely be no objection, and in a goodly number of appreciative readers no fault. So we are all "friends" of Sir John, and there is an end of apologies to him for "dispersing his memoirs abroad."

The volume deals, roughly, with the earlier half of the eighteenth century. Although there are over forty pages of chat on his family history and his own youth, the story proper begins about 1702, when he was twenty-six, and continues with considerable fulness beyond the 'Forty-five. His residence in or near Edinburgh, his attendance at the law courts, and his later position as Baron of Exchequer gave him an intimate knowledge of the political and social stir of those memorable fifty years in Scotland. His gossip is of many things; of the negotiations for the Union, the merits of a *squadrone volante* in politics, the rebel doings about the capital in the 'Fifteen and 'Forty-five, the collapse of the Mississippi and South Sea Companies, the great frost of 1739, and the personal appearance of Queen Anne. He may not add much that is new; but he gives, what is always welcome, a vivid and first-hand version of the old story. Of the great folks of the day, whom he met in England during his visit as Commissioner for the Treaty of Union, we have some valuable impressions given in the genuine plainspoken diary manner. Lord Oxford's "rogueries" inspire a paragraph or two of political moralising, certainly not intended for his lordship's ears; Lord Lovat had been "all his life a cunning double man," but "a year or two before the rebellion he began to dream and dote, and committed many great absurdities"; poor Queen Anne, who gave him three interviews, is painfully interesting to us with her "red and spotted face," her negligent dress, her gout-poultices, and her swarths of "dirty rags." He was as much at home among the curios of Sir Hans Sloane and Doctors Woodward

and Stukeley as in Oldbuck adventures on the site of Blattobulgium. In his youth he studied under Gronovius and Spanheim, drew with Mieris, and formed a friendship with the clumsy genius Boerhaave, who was, like the memorable "Doctor of Phisik," no specialist in religion. We have glimpses, too, of Prof. Gregory the mathematician, and William Paterson of banking reputation. Between these sketches lie the commonplaces of successful lairdship and happy fatherhood, with a grumble or two on advancing years, indigestion, and the danger of educating the Scottish youth in England.

The Baron confesses that he "attempted a poem in Milton's way, under the title of *The Country Seat*, but tired upon the revising and correcting the style of it." He wrote a large number of political and antiquarian tracts, and is responsible, as the editor tells us, for some madrigals and songs still reserved for his "friends" at Penicuik. "I could spare," he says, "100 dull things for the sake of one fine thought or expression"; but he adds in the next sentence, "I curbed these salies of fancy as what I thought inconsistent with the gravity of a judge and a man of business." He had his literary likings, but there was more honour in a full-bottomed wig and in the friendship of the Duke of Queensberry. He might, indeed, have boasted of his literary frolics as he did of his wine-parties, that he had not been "any way intoxicated above twice at most these forty years." He seems to regret that his brother, "though in many respects a very desirable person," did not show the same artistic restraint; for he played on the 'cello "with all the perfection of the greatest Master, and rather too well for a gentleman." Sir John, however, despite his high resolve and the ledger-methods of a diary, gives proof of better things, as in the touching description of the death of his second wife or his adventure with a young Spanish lady at Villa Franca. But he rather misses the proper effect in his mourning for his son: "O my son, my son Peter, wou'd to God I had died for thee!" and shows over-much condescension to Grub-street in invariably calling his teeth, which sorely troubled him, the "pins of his earthly tabernacle." There is evidence, too, that he possessed not a little cynical humour. Perhaps it was a family trait; for he tells how his brother Harry, "when he found how he was going off, called to a friend, Dr. Clerk, next his bed, that, if he pleased, the Glourers might come in" to see him die. The Baron quaintly admits that he concealed as best he could the dislocation of his tabernacle pins, especially from strangers "who were gaping for his office to some of their friends." But prudent men have their follies, and he stands condemned by the very last paragraph of his diary. Its sad tale is that in December 1754 he fell ill of a flux. "My distress was occasioned by eating too much cabage broth. N.B.—All greens affect me in the same way, and for the future must be avoided."

We cannot, however, gossip further about the old worthy. Our thanks are due to Mr. Gray for this happy introduction. He has given us, in addition, a Preface, narrating in brief the gist of the memoirs and concluding with a valuable account of his other writings. He has fringed the pages with excellent and useful notes, and enhanced the beauty of the volume with a few interesting portraits. The full index will serve all historical purposes, but the majority of readers will search for the facts themselves, and so find pleasant pastime.

G. Gregory Smith.

NEW NOVELS.

A Passage through Bohemia. By Florence Warden. In 3 vols. (Ward & Downey.)

The Saffron Robe. By Margaret B. Cross. In 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Jaco Treloar. By J. H. Pearce. In 2 vols. (Methuen.)

The Shadow of Desire. By Irene Osgood. (New York: Cleveland Publishing Co.)

Waynflete. By Christabel R. Coleridge. In 2 vols. (Innes.)

A Deformed Idol. By James J. Moran. (Digby, Long & Co.)

From Whose Bourne, &c. By Robert Barr (Luke Sharp). (Chatto & Windus.)

Mr. Mackenzie's Wedding. By Jane H. Jamieson. (Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier.)

The Man in Possession. By Rita. (White.)

Miss Florence Warden's sketches of Bohemian life—the life that is led by travelling showmen and theatrical companies—are so vivid, that one is tempted to wonder where, and how, she gained her experience. Some of her scenes are genuinely pathetic, while others merely lift the curtain on the seamy side of life. The hero of *A Passage through Bohemia* is Victred Speke, whose father was heir to the title and estates of the Earl of Malpas. The Earl was a "horsey" man with a heavy jaw and low forehead, who held forth, with regard to the supposed wrongs of his tenants, in fine, old High Tory style. The Earl hated Victred, probably for the reason that he was a perfect contrast to himself. He was healthy, handsome, popular, and a true gentleman. Owing to the Earl's brutal insults, things came to an open rupture one day; and the quarrel ended in the accidental death of the Earl, and the flight of Victred. The story is rather weak here, for if a verdict of "Wilful Murder" were returned (as it was) against Speke, Miss Warden would find that the authorities would make much more strenuous efforts to discover the alleged murderer than they did in this case. It was easy to track him, when he was found by his own cousin, Tracy Fitzalan, taking the part of a giant in a travelling booth. His great height alone—six feet four—was a strong point against him. In the travelling company was one who took the part of a dwarf, Red Jack by name, supposed to be son of Dennis M'Rena, the agitator; but in reality she was a woman, and M'Rena's daughter. She had the gift of eloquence, and was employed by her father in stirring up the poor to revolt. We have here again an objection to raise. Miss Warden has so poured contempt on the "People's Cause" that at last the noble faith of Red Jack in it is completely undermined. Now the cause was in itself noble, and it was a pity to shatter belief in it because some of its advocates were insincere. But the aspirations of the patriot give place to the affections of the woman. Little by little, Victred and Red Jack arrive at the knowledge that love has them in its thrall. The discovery is no sooner made, however, than poor Red Jack dies of consumption, and the description of the death-scene is extremely touching. Victred is now Earl of Malpas, through his father's death, and the reader must discover for himself how he is absolved of the charge of murder. A low woman whom the Earl has been inveigled into marrying when he was a mere boy has the decency to disappear from the mortal stage; and the hero eventually marries Lady May, sister of the dead Earl, who has loved him from the first. The novel has plenty of spirit and animation, and in parts is really clever and sparkling.

The somewhat fanciful title of *The Saffron Robe* would scarcely seem to indicate a thoroughly English story of to-day; yet such is the fact. The heroine, Diana Moore, is first introduced to us in a yellow silk dress, on her return from a wedding; and this reminds the hero, Dick Outram, that the correct thing in wedding dresses in the days of the ancient Greeks was a saffron robe—at least all the girls put one on when they became the "Servants of Venus." Diana Moore is a magnificent creature, with much of the lissom grace and striking beauty attributed to her namesake of the chase; and she is clever and original withal. She owns a brother, however, who is an unmitigated cad, and who, after committing forgery and generally making an ass of himself, tries to bully his father's rich, but delicate, ward, Rosamund Hastings, into a marriage, in order to get rid of his debts. The elder Moore is a conceited prig in a velvet coat, who is secretary to a learned society, but with plenty of leisure to dabble in politics, chemistry, philanthropic movements, and what not. But neither he nor his fiery political antagonist, Squire Outram, is without good points. Diana and Dick have understood one another since childhood; yet as man and woman they are ever verging on the subject of love without naming it. With an intense love of nature, and much poetry in her soul, Diana is yet practical; but when charged with this by her lover, she exclaims,

> "It does annoy me when people divide humanity into bundles and ticket them. A practical woman—no sentiment, no feeling. A sensitive woman—no brains, and no reason. A pretty woman—no heart, and no sense."

She is, nevertheless, conscious that she is practical, but she does not like being described so in a sweeping kind of way. Miss Cross's three volumes are mainly occupied in tracing the devious fortunes of Diana and Dick, until the time comes when they can no longer resist the promptings of love, and realise the fact that life apart is impossible. Dick turns out a splendid fellow

in the end. The story also traces in a minor degree the fortunes of Walter Moore, the betting youth, who, to account for his evil plight, asks a question which—apart from the question of names—may be regarded as a generic one for all his race: "Who the devil would have believed the Ruffian could have pulled the Perennial away from Dimity Pink?" Dick Outram behaves magnanimously to young Moore, and is largely instrumental in making him a decent member of society. Without being strikingly original, this novel is interesting, and far superior to the majority published every season.

The originality and picturesqueness of Mr. Pearce's *Jaco Treloar* are beyond question; but the British reader will be a little startled by its outspoken realism. The author describes his novel as "a study of a woman," and it certainly is a very intense and powerful study. Jaco Treloar is a Cornish woman of great animal beauty, a sort of splendid human panther; while her husband is an honest but loutish carpenter, of mean appearance, and of no particular individuality. Into their home comes the serpent in the shape of a lodger, the Rev. Mr. Smith, who soon begins to make love to the wife. His superiority to the average man in the little retired fishing village is so manifest that Jaco soon succumbs to his charms. Then he goes to London, and after a time writes her a letter to say that he is coming to fetch her to go off with him. This falls into the hands of the husband, who really worships his wife in his faithful dog-like way, and he murders the Rev. Mr. Smith under horrible circumstances. When Jaco discovers the tragedy, she provides another sensation by taking poison herself, so that the plot cannot be called very exhilarating. With regard to the heroine, the author gives us too much about "the peculiar warmth and *abandon* of her emotions, the luscious quality of the passion that thrilled her, and the sensuous charm of her nature as a whole." The curate, too, responds very eagerly to the amorous spell. Mr. Pearce calls a spade a spade in enforcing the contrast between Jaco and her sister-in-law Priscilla, and also in some other passages. But setting aside these things, the author reveals unusual power as a novelist, and may yet do first-class work. His descriptions of natural scenery, and his application of them to human circumstances, are admirable.

If Mr. Pearce's story is somewhat too sensuous, what shall be said of Irene Osgood's *The Shadow of Desire*? It simply astounds us that any woman could write such a book, and for the sake of our own countrywomen we are glad that it is by an American. Is she Miss or Mrs.? Among the characters in the story is Mr. Van Brent, an artist, "a sad-looking dark man, with the soft manners of a luxurious panther." His hobby was to hang up a human skeleton in his studio, head downwards, the skeleton being gilded all over. Of all the hideous nightmares in the shape of a book ever put before the public, surely Irene Osgood's takes the palm.

The Prologue to *Waynflete*, which relates how a ghostly tradition came to be associated with the Waynflete family, is a brief but graphic piece of writing. It tells how Guy Waynflete arrived too late to redeem the family estates in 1785, though he rode madly till past midnight. The galloping horseman was a spectre heard, if not seen, periodically ever afterwards. The story proper opens in 1885; and it shows how the Waynflete estates were redeemed through the energy of a female member of the family, while it also describes the curse which holds a young descendant, Guy Waynflete, as in a grip of iron. He makes terrible struggles to free himself from an evil apparition, his spiritual double; and, at length, with the aid of a girl, whom he marries, the fearsome spectre is exorcised for ever. The lighter parts of the book are furnished by some girl friends, one of whom is a writer of stories for the young, at a very precocious age. Indeed, at fifteen, she plans out her little stories and sketches like a regular bookseller's hack. When she gets older she goes to the University, but comes to the conclusion that university life is very narrow, and that "it is much easier to learn moral philosophy than to find it make any difference in one's life." Miss Coleridge's story is not at all of the common type, and it bears with it certain high moral lessons which can easily be apprehended by the sympathetic reader.

The hero of *A Deformed Idol* is "the most celebrated author of the season," and "almost as unapproachable as the Great Mogul," but he can talk twaddle and act foolishly notwithstanding. Harold Hooper, Q.C., a man equally celebrated at the bar, penetrates his sanctum, and inquires with worshipping enthusiasm "where the wonderful work was composed that created such a sensation." "At that desk," replied the great genius, pointing to a wide, old-fashioned desk, with its litter of letters and books, and a pile of blank MS. paper, Hooper invites the author to his place in Somersetshire. The best thing about "the author" is his unfaltering attachment to a girl who has lost the use of her lower limbs, but who happily recovers in an extraordinary manner. But the love passages in the story are very commonplace, as, indeed is the whole thing. It is dangerous to put celebrated men into books, for the public are pretty sure to be disappointed with them. We are not acquainted with Mr. Moran's other works, but there is nothing in this to lift it out of that ordinary run of novels which is so vast in extent.

The three sketches in Luke Sharp's volume, *From Whose Bourne, &c.*, are some of the cleverest short stories which have been published for years. The first of them might be voted a little ultra-sensational, inasmuch as it shows us a man who has been poisoned still walking the earth as a spirit, and planning with other dead spirits how to bring the murderer to justice. But even this is decidedly clever. "One Day's Courtship" and "The Heralds of Fame" are stories of a wholly different type, permeated with genuine humour. Many of the author's sayings have the true epigrammatic ring about them. No reader of this volume can fail to enjoy a rich treat.

The two short stories in Mrs. Jamieson's little volume, entitled *Mr. Mackenzie's Wedding*, are just readable, wholesome sketches. If nothing can be said against them, neither can much be said for them, except that they are thoroughly pure in tone. As both are about wooing and wedding, they may be expected to commend themselves to young people of both sexes who are anxious to go and do likewise.

"Love will find out the way," says the old song; and it was a novel idea for Rita to make the hero in *The Man in Possession*—a gentleman of wealth and position—exchange places with the bailiff put into the house of Cornelius O'Brien, the father of the heroine. He assumes the clothes of the bailiff, but is nearly betrayed by his manners and appearance. Kate O'Brien is a delightful girl, with Irish beauty and Irish obstinacy, and there are also two good Americans in the story. One of these, Mrs. Lafaye, speedily finds out that things are all wrong between Kate and her lover Tom Rivers, and she prevents the former from throwing herself away on a drunken baronet. Ultimately peace is made, and those marry who ought, so that all ends smoothly. There is not much in this little volume, perhaps, but it is unquestionably very readable. Perhaps that is no empty compliment as things go.

G. Barnett Smith.

SOME VOLUMES OF VERSE.

Selections from the Poems of Walter C. Smith. (Glasgow: MacLehose.) The author of this book was happily inspired when he decided to fill it with lyrics from his longer works. Poetry by the league is dispiriting; even the fervent disciple of Browning must be somewhat baffled and brain-weary after twelve times twelve parasangs of *The Ring and the Book*. Much more comfort is there in the song that can be read in our chance little leisures—the song that goes with us to catch the early train, and that prettily pushes its music among our sheep-skin matters. It has been said of old that the goods of our neighbours shall not be envied. If a man's poems rank among his chattels, we often feel driven to break this commandment; and at this moment we confess to a similar wickedness. Dr. Walter C. Smith is often careless in his rhymes; not seldom he allows himself to sink in the quicksands of doggerel; he often breaks his measure, a very risky enterprise in a short song. Though these be great vices, there are virtues enough to counterbalance them. The absolutely perfect lyric is rare, but sprinkled not niggardly about these pages are lovely verses that are bridals of music and thought. Dr. Walter Smith is not of those who compel the muse, he responds to a genuine impulse. Here follows a poem, entitled "Scattered," that is sober in statement and beautiful in simple pathos:—

"Scattered to East and West and North,
Some with the faint heart, some the stout,
Each to the battle of life went forth,
And all alone we must fight it out.

"We had been gathered from cot and grange,
From the moorland farm and the terraced street,
Brought together by chances strange,
And knit together by friendship sweet.

"Not in the sunshine, not in the rain,
Not in the night of the stars untold,
Shall we ever all meet again,
Or be as we were in the days of old.

"But as ships cross, and more cheerily go,
Having changed tidings upon the sea,
So I am richer by them, I know,
And they are not poorer, I trust, by me."

There are some character sketches that are vivid enough, but not particularly poetical.

Teresa, and Other Poems. By James Rhoades. (Longmans.) "Teresa" is a tragedy in one act. Time: thirteenth century; afternoon. On the rising of the curtain two men-at-arms are discovered. These talk in what Mr. Rhoades is content to imagine thirteenth century lingo:

"*First:* I like not this office. Hast any liquor about thee?
Second: Nay, I have not moistened these two hours."

This may have been the mode of men-at-arms six hundred years ago, but it has a mighty modern sound. It is the language of the pocket flask. It is flat nineteenth century. The question is, how could a man at arms have any liquor about him? Unless he had a secret wine-chamber in the top of his helmet, or a hollow butt to his weapon, we fail to be convinced of the truth of Mr. Rhoades's thirteenth century local colour. But "Teresa" has a middle and ending better than the beginning, though we marvel at the expedition with which the enraged Count Carlo got his battering rams into position and at work, for the whole tragedy is one of an afternoon. When we turn to the shorter poems we are entertained with finer fare. Mr. Rhoades has natural themes, and he dresses them with words as only a poet can. A wise melancholy is the note he has chosen. He has no high flights, no fervours; but, using a dignified and scholarly utterance, he moves easily along and takes us with him as very glad companions. Of the twenty-two sonnets, most of which are decidedly above the average lately maintained, we quote "Dawn":

"At every tick of time—when eve is grey,
When skies are scorched with noon or blurred with night,
Somewhere, on opening wings of early light,
The young dawn breaketh; without haste or stay
Moves the bright wizard on his lustral way
To wind-blown seas, or cities glimmering white.
Hamlet and homestead, or bleak mountain height,
Or misty vale, each moment bringing day.
O midnight watcher, woe-distraught and sick
Of the blind heaven, whose very hopes do lour
Like clouds upon thee palpable and thick,
Thyself thy sole horizon!—in that hour
Be such sweet thought thy pillow; 'twill have power
To cleanse and calm and make thee catholic."

Spretae Carmina Musae. By Pakenham Beatty. (Bell.) These are songs of love and death, songs of the sea, songs of the street. Cupid is becomingly bitted, and sorrow is made to heed Mr. Beatty's rein. Throughout this book the quality of restraint is present in a marked degree, showing that the author has at the very beginning one of the poetic talents at his disposal. But other talents have been given to him: imagination, expression, form; and as it is not difficult, in turning over these one hundred and forty handmade paper pages, to find instances of genuine poetry, we wonder whether these are in reality the outpourings of a muse that has failed of due appreciation, or whether Mr. Beatty's title is a reflection of native melancholy. There is no doubt that much of the verse in this book betrays the writer's favourite poetical authors. He sometimes echoes bigger bards, though his subjects and style of thought are freer from this reproach than his methods of expression. In many places it is plain to see that an enthusiasm for Swinburne is a light to rule Mr. Beatty's day. It must not be thought, however, that the debt is a large one; perhaps it is as small as any fervent disciple of a prophet could contract. But Mr. Beatty is catholic. There is one dedication to Browning, another to Richard Hengist Horne (every tender mention of this almost forgotten poet is a service to literature), and a quotation from Paul Verlaine; but the master who has most controlled this author's lyre has nothing uttered for him alone. The dedication to Browning is both wise and musical:

"None love in vain; for God, who will not take
His least gift back, takes not this heavenliest one:
None of his faithful will Love's heart forsake,
Though death make dumb the spring and dark the sun.

The dead are always with us everywhere,
Unseen of mortal eyes, yet unremoved,
Those gracious ghosts that make the twilight fair,
The souls that lighted ours, and hearts that loved.

No nightingale sings for the rose alone,
But the least leaf may share his gift of song;
So, while the many mourners make their moan,
I, least of all who loved thee, shall not wrong

Thy fame, when these have left thee with thy peers
Nor of thy spirit be misunderstood
That bring thee my Love's gift of song and tears—
I give my best, and each heart's best is good."

Songs and Sonnets. By Mathilde Blind. (Chatto & Windus.) We turned to this volume with a very lively interest, for Miss Mathilde Blind's name is an earnest of sensible song, musically expressed. The lover of poetry does not hesitate when his bookseller brings to his notice a fresh contribution from such an undoubted source. We are not able to say that all we hoped was answered by the contents of *Songs and Sonnets*. There are beautiful utterances and measures scholarly treated, but some of the poems are distinctly little in theme, and almost valueless in an intellectual sense. Take for instance "A Parting." The literary machinery of the song is as old as the hills. This is no fault, of course, but it handicaps an author by making freshness of treatment an essential. But the similes are also as old as the hills; and, as Miss Blind has chosen a particularly common metre, there is nothing left to redeem the lyric from insignificance. Nor does "A Parting" stand alone as a failure. A wiser generosity in awarding the right to appear had made *Songs and Sonnets* a finer book. A section of this book is entitled "Love in Exile." We quote number eight of the series for two reasons. Firstly, it has a loveliness of its own; secondly, it makes a notable contrast to the poem we were depreciating a moment ago. Again the material is of the world-without-end order; but the comparative rareness of the metre, the delicate treatment, the natural magic of the pathos, make it full fifty times worthier than "A Parting."

"I am athirst, but not for wine;
The drink I long for is divine,
Poured only from your eyes in mine.

"I hunger, but the bread I want,
Of which my blood and brain are scant,
Is your sweet speech, for which I pant.

"I am a-cold and lagging lame,
Life creeps along my languid frame,
Your love will fan it into flame."

The especially critical critic will doubtless have two objections to make. To our thinking they should not be insisted on. The "L'Envoi" contains three absolutely exquisite verses.

In the Garden of Dreams. Lyrics and Sonnets. By Louise Chandler Moulton. (Macmillans.) So few lyrics, so many sonnets! A simple application of arithmetic, however, proves that the numbers are nearer together than the mere impression persuaded us. We have read every one of the sixty sonnets, and have found some refreshing indeed; but many—too many—are of a mediocrity that is foreign to the responsibility of those who will pour out the vials of their poetry in this difficult form. Lyres that have very little secrets of song can charm us through an afternoon, if only they will not dare to expose the boundary of their power by strumming us a sonnet. Mrs. Moulton's lyre is not little. It has played for us haunting songs, and we grow fretful, baulked of them. Her sonnets are not remarkable, though thought and expression often go gloriously hand in hand. We could spare plenty that stands between pp. 72 and 144. We love more—although it jars a little by reason of the liberties Mrs. Moulton has allowed herself—such verse as this:

"Round among the quiet graves,
When the sun was low,
Love went grieving,—Love who saves:
Did the sleepers know?

"At his touch the flowers awoke,
At his tender call
Birds into sweet singing broke,
And it did befall

"From the blooming, bursting sod
All Love's dead arose,
And went flying up to God
By a way Love knows."

The book is beautifully illustrated.

Swallow Flights. By Louise Chandler Moulton. (Macmillans.) *Swallow Flights*, with the exception of ten additional pieces, is a new edition of poems published sixteen years ago. *In the Garden of Dreams* is, for the most part, of a sorrowful tone. There are phantoms flitting from page to page; there are regrets in plenty, all very tenderly touched. The old book is not so sad, for it is natural that in our earlier years hope should be a morning glory and a summer in itself. At the very beginning there is the glow of younger days, and the faults of the spring period are also present. Is not the trip of delight almost audible in the following verses?

"If you catch a breath of sweetness,
And follow the odorous hint
Through woods where the dead leaves rustle
And the golden mosses glint,

"Along the spicy sea-coast,
Over the desolate down,
You will find the dainty May flowers
When you come to Plymouth town.

"Where the shy spring tends her darlings,
And hides them away from sight,
Pull off the covering leaf sprays
And gather them, pink and white."

Though sorrow peeps now and again from this volume, Mrs. Moulton gives it no long entertainment. We are in sunshine among the flowers; and the atmosphere of warm air and cowslip breath is so cunningly suggested that we more and more regret that in these times Mrs. Moulton has elected to desert the slender lance of a country lyric for the battering-ram of the sonnet. NORMAN GALE.

NOTES AND NEWS.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, whose activity as an author is only less remarkable than his activity as an Indian administrator and as a member of parliament, has in the press a new book—the second for this year—to be entitled *Life in Parliament:* a record of the daily experiences of a member of the House of Commons, from 1886 to 1892 inclusive. It will be published in the autumn by Mr. John Murray.

MESSRS. LONGMANS have in the press an illustrated volume, entitled *Memorials of St. James's Palace*, by the Rev. James Edgar Sheppard, sub-dean of the Chapel Royal.

The first publication of the Navy Records Society will be the official documents relating to the fleet commanded by Lord Howard, of Effingham, in 1587-8, edited by Prof. Laughton. Mr. Hannay will edit Lord Hood's letters from the West Indies in 1781-2; and Mr. Clements Markham will undertake the Memoir of Captain Stephen Martin, brother-in-law and flag captain of Sir John Leake during the wars of William III. and Anne.

Mr. Joseph Pollard, of Truro, announces for publication, by subscription, a monograph on early Christianity in Cornwall, with legends of the Cornish saints, by Mr. William C. Borlase. This originally appeared some years ago in the *Journal* of the Royal Institution of Cornwall. It has now been revised and enlarged, and an index has been added. There will also be an etched frontispiece, after an original drawing by Dr. Borlase, as well as other illustrations.

The unabridged translation of the Neapolitan *Pentamerone*, by the late Sir Richard Burton, which Messrs. Henry & Co. have in the press, will be issued in a limited edition to subscribers only.

Mr. William Connor Sydney has in the press a study of the condition of the English people during the early decades of the present century, in continuation of his two former volumes on the England of the eighteenth century. Like those, the forthcoming book will contain much curious information gleaned from recondite sources.

Messrs. William Blackwood & Sons announce for immediate publication *Glimpses of Church and Social Life in the Highlands in Olden Times*, by Mr. Alexander Macpherson, F.S.A., Scotland. It will be a small quarto volume, with illustrations.

The concluding volume of the Prose Works of Heinrich Heine, translated by Mr. Charles Godfrey Leland, containing *The Salon*, is published to-day by Mr. Heinemann. This completes the first series, in eight volumes, comprising the Prose. The second series, of four volumes, will contain the Poetry.

Messrs. Chapman & Hall will publish during this month *Our Ocean Railways*; or, the Rise, Progress, and Development of Steam Navigation, by Mr. A. F. Macdonald, with maps and illustrations.

The next volume in the series of "Rulers of India," to be published immediately, is *Lord Clive*, written by Colonel G. B. Malleson, who possesses an unrivalled knowledge of the military operations of that time.

Mediæval Music: an historical sketch, by Mr. R. C. Hope, will be published shortly by Mr. Elliot Stock. The work contains a history of early church music, with numerous illustrations.

Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co. will publish in August *The Duties of a Citizen*, a handbook for teachers, in exact accordance with the new code for evening schools. The work is by Dr. J. E. Parrott, head master under the Liverpool School Board.

The Leadenhall Press will issue at once Mr. Jerome K. Jerome's "Novel Notes," which have been appearing in the *Idler* during the last twelve months.

Messrs. Longmans will shortly add to their "Silver Library" cheap editions of Richard Jefferies's *Wood Magic*, with a frontispiece and vignette by E. V. B.; and of Mr. Andrew Lang's *Custom and Myth*, with fifteen illustrations.

Mr. Arthur S. Salmon contributes to the forthcoming number of the *Religious Review of Reviews* a paper on some English poets who were also clergymen.

A new firm of publishers will begin business in the autum, in Craven-street, Strand, under the style of Messrs. Bliss, Sands & Foster. We understand that all the partners of the new firm were for some time with Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., before the recent amalgamation; and that, furthermore, Mr. Bliss has been for two and a half years with Mr. Fisher Unwin.

Dr. Y. Sarruf, the editor of *Al-Muktataf*, has just arrived in London, after having made a tour of the principal cities of Europe. From this country he will proceed to Chicago. Dr. Sarruf is also joint editor and proprietor of the daily *Al-Mokattam*, which is considered to be the leading native newspaper in Egypt, as *Al-Muktataf* is the leading scientific and literary monthly. This periodical, founded about twenty years ago, was the first to introduce the latest developments of Western thought and achievement to the Arabic-speaking world.

The modest and retiring nature of the late Mr. H. D. Darbishire, and his signal worth as a scholar, have received due recognition in the obituary notices published in the Academy and elsewhere. Another instance may be added to the brief record of his services to literature. He rendered assistance of the most important and laborious kind to Mr. John O'Neill, in connexion with the philological investigations upon which that gentleman's *Night of the Gods* is largely based: but he would not allow any acknowledgment to be made.

We hear that Miss Arabella Kenealy, the author of *Dr. Janet of Harley Street*, entered the medical profession with the express intention of bringing its resources to bear upon fiction.

The August number of the *New Review* contains a contemporary French account of the Battle of the Nile, presumably written by an eye-witness, from which we extract the passage relating to Cassabianca:

"Commodore Cassabianca and his son, only ten years old, who during the action gave proofs of bravery and intelligence far above his years, were not so fortunate. They were in the water, on the wreck of *L'Orient's* masts, seeking each other, not being able to swim, until three-quarters past ten o'clock, when the ship blew up and put an end to their hopes and fears."

Mr. Frank T. Salvin, of Shaftesbury-avenue, has sent a catalogue of rare books, such as the modern bibliophile most affects. Here may be found first editions of Dickens and Thackeray, and volumes with illustrations by Rowlandson, Cruikshank, Phiz, and Leech. Still more noticeable are the extra-illustrated works: Hawkins's *Life of Edmund Kean*, extended to ten folio volumes, by the addition of portraits, views, autograph letters, playbills, &c.; the Works of Sir Walter Scott, and the Life of Dickens, similarly "grangerised." Some might prefer the copy of Adam Smith's *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, presented by Burns to James Riddell, with the inscription—

"Had I another Friend more truly mine,
More lov'd, more trusted, this had ne'er been thine.

R. B."

or, possibly, a printed school-list of the Charterhouse in 1824, containing the names of Thackeray and Martin Tupper; or, again, a collection of fifty-six autograph letters of Dickens, ranging in date from 1842 to 1869.

We suppose that no novel of modern times has been more popular than *Lorna Doone*. Though comparatively unsuccessful when it first appeared, in three volumes, in 1869, it has since had the honour of an edition de luxe, with numerous illustrations; and it has almost done for Exmoor what "The Lady of the Lake" did for the Trossachs: that is to say, create a fictitious topography for the benefit of tourists. The edition now before us, which boasts of being the thirty-eighth, has one special attraction, if otherwise cheap and common. It has for frontispiece an admirable portrait of the author, reproduced by heliogravure—not by photogravure, as stated on the title-page; but we are sure that none will regret more than Mr. Blackmore himself that the work has had to be done in Paris. The portrait is the more welcome, because Mr. Blackmore's face is scarcely known, even in literary circles. He will not mind our saying that he looks, in his old age, like one of his own West country yeomen.

UNIVERSITY JOTTINGS.

The University of Edinburgh has conferred the honorary degree of LL.D. upon the following:—Prof. A. Anwers, of Berlin; Mr. J. Sutherland Black, assistant editor of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*; Sir Stuart Knill, Lord Mayor of London; and Dr. Littlejohn, president of the British Institute of Public Health.

Lincoln College, Oxford—whose statutes are not derived from the last University Commission—proposes to elect to a fellowship without examinination, tenable for four years. Candidates must undertake to perform a definite literary or scientific work, to be approved by the college.

Mr. A. J. Bather, of King's College, Cambridge, has been appointed to a studentship in the British School at Athens.

We may be permitted to draw attention to the fact that, in the recent "Greats" class list at Oxford, Trinity is represented by five names, a larger number than any other college can boast.

Dr. Joseph Ogilvie has been appointed lecturer on the theory, art, and history of education at Aberdeen, with a stipend of £150 a year. The University Court has also resolved to raise the matriculation fee from £1 to £1 5s., and the fee on taking the degree of M.A., from £3 3s. to £5 5s. It is estimated that the former change will produce an additional sum of £200 a year, which is to be applied "for the social and physical welfare of the students."

Mr. G. Gregory Smith, formerly of Balliol College, Oxford, and now lecturer in rhetoric and English literature at Edinburgh, is a candidate for the English chair at Aberdeen, vacant by the death of Prof. Minto.

The results of the LL.A. examination at the University of St. Andrews, which was held in June at forty-five different centres, have just been issued. It appears that there were 775 candidates this year, as compared with 699 in 1892, and 636 in 1891; 276 candidates entered for the first time; and 110 candidates, having passed in the full number of subjects required for the LL.A. diploma, are entitled to receive it. From the commencement of the scheme in 1877, 2905 candidates in all have entered for this examination. In 1895 there will be important changes introduced, making certain subjects obligatory for the diploma.

The one hundred and first number of the *Eagle*—a magazine supported by members of St. John's College, Cambridge — contains several articles of interest. First, there is an account, from the college muniments, of the dissolution of the Benedictine nunnery of Higham, near Rochester, the estates of which, originally given by the Lady Margaret, were ultimately acquired by the college through the good offices of Bishop Fisher. Two documents

here printed at length are: (1) a service for the commemoration of benefactors (*circa* 1470), which adds a number of names to the list of prioresses given by Dugdale; and (2) a list of pittances or allowances to the nuns on certain church festivals, also of the fifteenth century. The editor is unable to explain the Norman-French word which he reads as *elur* or *e flur*. Next, follow some notes on the early history of rowing—not of rowing on the Cam, but on the Nile by the ancient Egyptians, who are presumed to have taught the art to the Phoenicians, from whom the Greeks in their turn learnt it. Then, we have the text of a letter in the handwriting of Sir Isaac Newton, about the Moon's Theory, which has recently been presented to the college library by the widow of Prof. Adams, to whom it had been given by Sir David Brewster. And, finally, in continuation of former lists, there is printed a list of successive occupants of rooms in the First Court of the college. Among the names are those of Lord Palmerston, Bishop Selwyn, and Dean Ramsay. But by far the most notable is that of Wordsworth, whose garret is now in process of being destroyed, in order to supply better accommodation for the college kitchen.

We may mention here that the last part of *Archaeologia Aeliana*—which has been more than once called in the Academy the best journal published by any local society of antiquaries—contains the report of an Oxford bursar's journey into Northumberland in 1464, the year of the battle of Hexham. It was the bursar of Merton, who went to visit the college estates at Embleton, where the present bishop of Peterborough was some time vicar. He was away altogether for about two months, and his total expenses amounted to £6 7s. 8d. The average rate of travelling, on horse-back, was between twenty and thirty miles a day. We meet with one word that is new to us. At Newburgh, two pence is paid for *minshynys*, which the editor (Mr. Edward Bateson) explains as a provincial word meaning "a small piece as applied to food." Hungry children, on receiving a small piece, say "what a *minchin* to give me." Another curious item is half-a-crown *pro maledictione*, perhaps a form of exorcism. Mr. Bateson found the document, which he here prints in full, among the archives of Merton College, where he was searching for materials for a history of Embleton.

We hear that Dr. Otto Jespersen—author of a remarkable treatise on the Cases in English—has been appointed to the chair of English in Copenhagen, which has been so long held by that veteran scholar, Prof. George Stephens.

Through the generosity of an anonymous benefactor, the library of the late Prof. Zarncke has been presented to Cornell University. The collection consists of about 13,000 volumes, including about 6000 unbound pamphlets, &c. Prof. Zarncke was for many years editor of the *Litterarisches Centralblatt*, in addition to being professor of the Germanic languages at Leipzig. His library includes not only a large number of works on German, English, Scandinavian, and Romance philology; but also special collections relating to Lessing, Goethe, Schiller, and Christian Reuter (Schellmuffsky), and to the history of universities. Another valuable gift to the library of Cornell has come from Prof. William Fiske, well-known as a resident of Florence, and as the author of some admirable privately-printed bibliographies. He has already sent about 550 volumes and pamphlets relating to Dante, and he promises to send more, collected in London and Paris.

The old Sorbonne at Paris is now in process of being destroyed, and the faculties have already moved into their new quarters. M. Oct. Gréard has taken the opportunity to publish a memorial volume, *Nos Adieux à la Vieille Sorbonne*, illustrated with engravings and plans. He traces the history of the institution from its foundation by Robert Sorbon, in the thirteenth century, as a hall for indigent theological students; its reorganisation by Richelieu; its disappearance under the First Empire, when the buildings became a museum of art and a home for artists; and its restoration in 1821. To a considerable extent, M. Gréard's work is based upon documents that have never before been published.

A GREEK EPIGRAM BY PROF. LUSHINGTON.

TO A LADY WHO ASKED HIM TO WRITE HER EPITAPH.

[A Correspondent, who has taken pains to be well-informed, communicates to us the following Greek epigram, written by the late Prof. E. L. Lushington.]

πῶς ἐπικήδειόν τεύξω σοι, πότνια, θρῆνον,
ἦ πάρεδροι χάριτες ζῶσιν ἀειθάλεες;
ἠβῶσαν ψυχὴν τίς ἂν οὐκ ἀγάσαιτο νεᾶνις,
φαιδρωπόν τ' ὄψιν, φαιδρότερόν τε νόον;
οἶσθα, σοφὴ, σπουδαῖα γελοῖα τε δέξια τ' εἰπεῖν
οὐχ ὕβρει χαίρουσ' ἀλλ' ἀγανοφροσύνῃ.
ἀσπασίῃ πολλοῖσιν ἔτη μάλα πόλλ' ἔτι θάλλοις,
ὡς νῦν, χάρμα φίλοις, εἶτα ποθεινοτάτη.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

In the *Antiquary* for August (Elliot Stock) Mr. Hope continues his very useful notes on the Holy Wells of Scotland, without by any means exhausting the subject. As, however, this is, so far as we know, the first attempt to classify the scattered facts as to well-lore, it must be regarded as doing the compiler no little credit. We wonder whether he has examined the late Bishop Forbes's "Kalendars of Scottish Saints," a learned quarto published some twenty years ago. If our memory does not fail us, the Bishop mentions Scottish wells dedicated to Saints Aidan, Mungo, Ninian, and many other Northern worthies of whom little is known beyond vague traditions of their holiness. There are several wells, we believe, under the patronage of "The nine maidens," concerning whom nothing credible has come down to us. Mr. J. Lewis André, in a paper all too short, draws attention to two mutilated fonts, one of which had, when perfect, the labours of the twelve months of the year around its bowl. Mutilated, as it now is, we fear it may soon perish. Will not some one cause what is left to be engraved? The late James Fowler published in the *Archaeologia* (vol. xliv.) all that was known in his time about English representations of this nature, but we do not think that he made any mention of the font at Ingoldesthorpe. Mr. John Ward's account of the college museum at Cheltenham does not give us any ardent desire to inspect the collection. Mr. Peacock has here concluded his paper relating to Gainsborough during the Civil War, 1642-1648.

THE ORIGIN OF THE PETER-GOSPEL.

II.

Thus far I have been examining the deviations from the canonical narrative which illustrate pseudo-Peter's anti-Judaic bias. Once the initial step is taken of exculpating Pilate and his legionaries, all the rest follows inevitably. And if, in addition to the canonical gospels, we accredit him with earlier gospels behind, of such a character as I have suggested, we see that there were loopholes left by which, motived as he was, he could work to his conclusions.

I come now to the examination of a second and more important class of deviations—more important because no "tendency" motive is discoverable.

1. Pseudo-Peter times Joseph's request for the body soon after the condemnation, before, or at the very beginning of, the crucifixion. I suppose this is because he identifies Joseph's request with the Jews' request to Pilate, made while Christ is still alive, that the bodies may not remain on the cross—a request which pseudo-Peter is unable to reproduce for the reason before mentioned, that Pilate has shuffled off all responsibility. That is to say, pseudo-Peter identifies requests which in the Fourth Gospel are distinguished. But once admit the possibility that these two requests were originally found in different gospels, and pseudo-Peter's relationship to the Fourth Gospel becomes explicable. Now this estimate of John xix. 31-42 is considerably supported by the inconsistency of Mark xv. 42-47 with Matt. xxvii. 57-61. According to one primitive document, it would seem that Joseph took action "because it was the preparation" (*i.e.*, that the Jewish law might not be broken), and soon enough to excite Pilate's wonder. According to the other, because he was actually a disciple, and "when the evening was already come." In this connexion the inconsistency of John xix. 31, 33, with Mark xv. 44, 45, is noteworthy; also Acts xiii. 29, blending the action of the Jews and of Joseph: "*They* (the Jews) took Him down from the tree (v. r. asked of Pilate that they might take Him down) and they laid Him in a tomb." Thus extenuating circumstances are apparent for pseudo-Peter's departure from the canonical arrangement. Moreover, some interval was necessarily allowed for Pilate's communication with Herod.

2. To take another point: pseudo-Peter throws the three mockeries into one. The actors, as said before, are Herod's men of war. But their outrages are mainly those of Pilate's soldiers. And the challenge addressed to Christ, κρῖνε, is contributed by the High Priest's servants. Here, again, pseudo-Peter is identifying "doublets," identifying events which in the canonical gospels are distinguished, for, of the three mockeries, each of the canonical evangelists—the fourth rather doubtfully—records two. Christ may have been mocked three times, but it is easy to conceive that the primitive evangelists would content themselves with recording a single instance. And it is exceedingly likely from the nature of the case—for Christ was deserted by His followers—that there were doubts from the very first as to whether this or that particular outrage took place in the palace of Caiaphas or Herod or Pilate.

A very similar inference is suggested also by pseudo-Peter's treatment of the trial scenes. He throws the three trials of the canonical narrative into one, making Herod and Pilate, as said before, sit together, and putting the members of the Sanhedrim by their side as assessors. I have shown recently from a comparison of three authorities which employ the Peter-Gospel (viz., Pilate-Nicodemus documents, Didascalia, Lactantius) that he must also have blended the religious and political accusations, making the two false witnesses appear before Pilate, and transferring to that occasion the High Priest's adjuration.

But there is another remark to be made with regard to the mockery: pseudo-Peter makes scarcely any break between the Praetorium and Calvary, so producing an impression that Christ was only stript of His garments *once*, and came to Calvary wearing the purple and the crown of thorns. Moreover, he refers the piercing (νύξις) to the earlier occasion. Now the canonical statement that the soldiers

re-clothed Christ in His own garments before leading Him away for crucifixion—Matthew xxvii. 31, Mark xv. 20—is an obvious introduction to the subsequent record of a division of His garments; and if the intervenient section (Simon of Cyrene) be assigned to another source, the reclothing might well be an addition of the redactor's—consequently a detail which pseudo-Peter could ignore.

And it may also be noticed that one of the authorities employed by St. Luke transposes to Calvary the soldiers' mock approach, προσερχόμενοι (*cf.* γονυπετήσαντες), and also, according to a v. r., which probably belongs to the same authority, the mock salutation, χαῖρε, and the thorn crown. Hence the sequence of events probably appeared to pseudo-Peter to be very doubtful, and this may be the excuse for his startling departure from the canonical narrative in transferring the *piercing* (νύξις) from Calvary to the Praetorium. Here, however, the critical significance attaching to pseudo-Peter's action is very slight. For there is an obvious tendency motive to explain. The piercing in John xix. being physical *evidence* of death, and in Matthew xxviii. 49, v.r. apparently the immediate *cause* of death, the incident in its canonical setting would in either case be displeasing to pseudo-Peter, who, as we know from external testimony, was a Docetist. The effusion of blood would be avoided for similar reasons to those which dictate pseudo-Isaiah's account of the bloodless parturition. One can only say, therefore, that in substituting a light skin-deep wound in the Praetorium for the deep spear thrust on Calvary, pseudo-Peter need not have been doing so much violence to his authorities as if he had only the canonical gospels and not the documents beneath them to work upon. The important prophecy in Zechariah prevented his omitting the νύξις entirely.

3. To take another point—the guard set on *Friday* evening. How comes pseudo-Peter with this impression in the face of Matthew xxvii. 62, where it is expressly stated that the guard was set on the "morrow, which is after the preparation?" Certainly it is an improvement, for according to St. Matthew the sepulchre is already closed, and the Jews merely seal the stone. For aught they know the sepulchre may be empty and the body already stolen. But deliberate improvement is the last resource we must appeal to. Well, in the first place, it may be noticed that the phrase "morrow, which is after the preparation" is slightly ambiguous. Why not understand it in the Jewish sense, after six o'clock on Friday evening? Pseudo-Peter would be especially disposed to do so, having already, as said before, determined in his mind that the subsequent phrase, ὀψὲ Σαββάτων, signified Saturday evening about five; and he would naturally be reluctant to imagine that the same writer implied the same day in both cases. Secondly, let us suppose that pseudo-Peter found the text about Joseph rolling the great stone to the door of the sepulchre in one authority and the guard section in another. He might then interpret "they made the sepulchre sure, sealing the stone" as implying also closure. He might partially identify the act of Joseph and the act of the guards, strengthened in doing so by the size of the stone, "one which twenty men could scarcely roll" (Luke xxiii. 53, v.r.). This is what he has done. The guards, not Joseph, place the stone in position, on Friday evening, not Saturday.

4. To take another point. Pseudo-Peter reproduces the penitent thief's first utterance with suggestive variations, omitting a word characteristic of St. Luke (ἄτοπον) and making the thief address the rebuke not to his fellow, but to the Jews below. Now let us suppose that the document behind Luke xxiii. read, as pseudo-Peter does, τί ἠδίκησεν, and omitted the introductory clause—"Dost thou not fear God, seeing that we are in the same condemnation?" Here we have an utterance capable of being interpreted either as St. Luke interprets it, or as pseudo-Peter. Moreover, it is widely admitted that St. Luke's Gospel is a redaction of two quite distinct and independent documents, St. Mark and another, and as it is the latter that gives us the penitent thief's utterance, and in the former we are told that the thieves reproached Christ, it seems not unlikely that the contrast between the penitence of the one and the impenitence of the other is due to St. Luke himself.

5. Another point. I have shown at the beginning of this article, from a comparison of authorities which employ the Peter-Gospel—viz., Barnabas and the Edessan writers—that pseudo-Peter must have made Christ remain on earth for *fifty* days and ascend on the Day of Pentecost (Sunday). But the synoptic gospels agree in making the Passover fall on Thursday; consequently, the Day of Pentecost would be a Saturday. How beautifully this is corroborated by Acts i. 12—originally found, we may believe, at the termination of one of the early Gospels—"Then returned they to Jerusalem [*cf.* Luke xxiv. 52] from the Mount of Olives, which is distant from Jerusalem a Sabbath day's journey." Pseudo-Peter then adopted the term of fifty days from some gospel behind St. Luke, and his further notion that it was on a Sunday, not a Saturday, that Christ ascended arises from his acceptance of the Johannine date of the Passover.

Enough has now been said to indicate the direction in which the "why and wherefore" of pseudo-Peter's aberrations is to be sought; and similar explanations to those above given will account for his placing the offer of vinegar before the cry, "Eli, Eli," for his making that cry the last, and for his identification of the offer of vinegar on the cross with the previous offer of gall (*cf.* Matt. xxvii. 34).

We are now in a position to sum the matter up. Pseudo-Peter has shown no sign of any original, independent tradition. His narrative, compared with the canonical, has, as a whole, an obviously secondary character. But occasions arise in which it is either necessary to explain his action by the scheme of gospel formation above proposed, or to exmachinate the rough and ready hypothesis of deliberate falsification and purposeless invention.

But will it work, this proposed scheme? I can only say that in my book, *The Formation of the Gospels*, published before the news was received of the recovery of the Peter-Gospel, and solely on internal evidence, I proposed an analysis of the Synoptic Gospels exactly on the lines which the Peter-Gospel is now seen to require.

It is more especially to the results of this analysis in the Resurrection chapters, Matt. xxviii., Mark xvi., Luke xxiv., John xx., xxi., that I desire to call attention. I showed, from the principles of analysis adopted, that in one of the primitive documents, the document which related the call of "Levi, son of Alphaeus, 1. Peter's visit to the selpulchre followed immediately on the angel's message, "Tell His disciples and Peter that they depart into Galilee," and that when it is subsequently stated that Peter "went to his own home," it was the Galilaean home that was intended. 2. That the appearance to Peter mentioned in Luke xxiv. 34 and 1 Corinthians, xv. 5, took place not in Jerusalem and on Easter Day, but some time afterwards in Galilee, and that a faint impression of it survived in John xxi. 3. That the other Apostles withdrew to Galilee, too, not in consequence of the injunction, but in the same state of mind as Peter, and re-gathered in Capernaum at the news of Peter's vision. 4. That it was in Galilee that Christ "opened their hearts that they might understand." 5. That the journey to Bethany, mentioned in Luke xxiv. 50, was from Galilee, not Jerusalem, and was undertaken just before Pentecost. (That pseudo-Peter's lost termination took the direction above indicated, I have shown in the *Athenaeum* article before referred to, by quotation from authorities which employ the Peter-Gospel.) And I summed up the history thus:—

"The women from the sepulchre were disbelieved. Cleophas and his companion were disbelieved too. And then the Apostles separated everyone to his own Galilaean home, wondering at the strange termination of their dream, wondering and despondent. Peter resumed his fishing. Yet the task of establishing faith was his. Suddenly the startling intelligence was bruited abroad that Christ was risen indeed, had appeared to Peter. In Capernaum the Eleven again met together, and Christ showed Himself in their midst. . . . . Then with their hearts high, anticipating an immediate restoration of the kingdom to Israel, the Apostles journeyed back to the capital. They felt that again the Master was going before as their guide. Over against Bethany the last manifestation took place. And the Pentecostal gifts came as a proof of Christ's reception into heaven."

F. P. Badham.

THE SHELLEY COLLECTION IN THE BODLEIAN.

Lady Shelley has given to the Bodleian Library, on conditions, an extensive collection of MSS. relating to the late Percy Bysshe Shelley and his wife Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, consisting of letters written by them or addressed to them, as well as original MSS. of Shelley's poems, and the original Diary kept by Mrs. Shelley, together with a number of copies of the impression of the same privately printed by the late Sir Percy Shelley.

The principal conditions which Lady Shelley desires to be strictly observed are: that all these documents, except MSS. of poems and such letters as have already been printed by Mrs. Shelley in her edition of her husband's prose works or in Prof. Dowden's Life, should until the centenary of Shelley's death in 1922 be kept apart, and not be allowed to be seen by any person except the Curators and Bodley's Librarian, and that no copy of any portion of them should be taken by any one.

After July 8, 1922, permission to inspect these papers may be granted by the Curators, provided that an application is laid before them at their regular meetings and that the applicant is known to them or some of them. Permission to copy is to be the subject of a distinct application, and is not to be conceded unless the Curators are unanimous in approving of it. The same conditions are to apply to the printed volumes above mentioned as to the MSS. matter.

In the event of any change taking place in the constitution of the Bodleian Library, the above conditions are to be specially binding upon the new governing body as upon the present Curators and their successors.

A copy of the conditions on which the gift is made and accepted are to be deposited along with the reserved MSS.

The following MSS., printed books, and portraits were given to the Bodleian Library, Oxford, by Jane, Lady Shelley, on June 13, 1893, being delivered by her personally to the Librarian in person.

I.—VOLUMES GIVEN UNDER CONDITION.

"Title on back 'Percy Bysshe Shelley—Letters.' Contains also many letters by Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley and others, and memoranda by Dr. Richard Garnett. The entire contents have been foliated by the Librarian, in pencil, and he has verified the foliation: they number 563 leaves, not counting

the list of contents let into the inside of the front cover.

"'Shelley and Mary,' 2 vols., 8°, printed 'for private circulation only,' (no place stated, preface dated 'Shelley House, Chelsea Embankment, January 1st, 1882.')

"Vol. 1 contains 2 flyleaves, written on + titlepage + 1 p. preface + pages numbered from (1) to 200, 201 A and B, 201-210, 210 A-C, a blank page unnumbered, 211-290, 290 A and B, 291-338, 338 A, a blank page unnumbered, 339-364, 364 A, a blank page unnumbered, 365-410, 410 A and B, 411-420, 420 A and B, 421-466 + 2 blank flyleaves. There are occasional corrections or notes, in the writing of Jane, Lady Shelley.

"Vol. 2 contains 2 blank flyleaves + titlepage + pages numbered 467-488, 488 A and B, 489-532, 532 A, a blank page unnumbered, 533-580, 580 A-C, a blank page unnumbered, 581-698, 698 A-E, a blank page unnumbered, 699-704, 704 A-C, a blank page unnumbered, 705-798, 798 A, a blank page unnumbered, 799-802, 802 A, a blank page unnumbered, 803-824, 824 A and B, 825-840, 840 A and B, 841-904, 904 A-C, a blank page unnumbered, 905-908 + 2 blank flyleaves. There are occasional corrections or notes, in the writing of Jane, Lady Shelley.

"The two volumes comprise Shelley and Mary's journal-book, with letters from and to them—'all the letters and other documents of a biographical character at present in the hands of Shelley's representatives'—'prepared for the press by Lady Shelley,' and with a preface by 'Percy F. Shelley' *i.e.*, Sir Percy Florence Shelley.

II.—OTHER VOLUMES.

"The Witch of Atlas, &c. 156 leaves.

"Mythological dramas. 36 leaves.

"Part of the Revolt of Islam, with the preface and part of the dedication to Mary. 31 leaves.

"Prometheus Unbound. 3 vols. 46 + 43 + 38 leaves.

"Essay on Christianity, and various poems. 85 leaves.

"'Stanzas written in dejection' and 'To a faded violet.' 2 leaves. Placed between glass.

"A Defence of Poetry, pt. 1. 16 leaves.

"A letter to Lord Ellenborough. [1812.]

"The necessity of atheism. [1811.]

"An address to the Irish people. 1812. With Shelley's autograph on title.

"Proposals for an association. [1812.]

"On the devil, and devils (27 leaves of proofs with MS. corrections and additions).

"Sophoclis Tragoediae septem. 2 vols in 1. Oxon. 1809. The copy found in Shelley's hand at his death.

III.—PORTRAITS.

"Copy, by Reginald Easton, of the Duc de Montpensier's miniature of Shelley. Framed on a gilt stand in a velvet case.

"Copy in crayons of Miss Curran's oil-portrait of Shelley."

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

Barandon, A. Algérie et Tunisie. Paris: Plon. 3 fr. 50 c.
Bierbaum, O. J. Fritz v. Uhde. München: Albert. 10 M.
Chevillard, V. Un Peintre romantique: Théodore Chassériau. Paris: Lemerre. 7 fr. 50 c.
Donner, J. O. E. Der Einfluss Wilhelm Meisters auf den Roman der Romantiker. Berlin: Heinrich. 4 M.
Forster's, G., Briefe u. Tagebücher v. seiner Reise am Niederrhein, in England u. Frankreich im Frühjahr 1790, hrsg. v. A. Leitzmann. Halle: Niemeyer. 6 M.
Hofmann, K. Heinrich Mühlpfort u. der Einfluss des Hohen Liedes auf die 2. schlesische Schule. Leipzig: Fock. 2 M. 50 Pf.
Horneber, F. Ueb. King Hart u. Testament of the Papyngo. Straubing: Hirmer. 2 M.
Illustrazioni di alcuni cimeli concernenti l'arte musicale in Firenze. Florence: Loescher. 100 fr.
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PHILOLOGY, ETC.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

PROF. SAYCE AND THE "EDINBURGH REVIEW."

Christ's College, Cambridge: July 31, 1893.

In 1891 Prof. Sayce, translating No. 92, l. 16, of the Berlin collection of tablets from Tell-el-Amarna, wrote "Why dost thou not eat his stomach before thy king." Being challenged for this rendering in the *Edinburgh Review*, he appeals to a familiar Aramaic idiom which occurs in Daniel iii. 8, according to which the sense of the phrase on the tablet is "why dost thou not accuse him." There is no doubt that this is right, and indeed the passage has already been so translated by M. Halévy in *Journ. As.*, ser 8, vol. xviii., p. 176; but in accepting the right translation Prof. Sayce has not withdrawn his old rendering, and leaves the readers of the ACADEMY to believe that the metaphorical phrase which Aramaeans and Assyrians use for "accusing a man," means literally "eating his stomach."

This, I venture to say, is impossible. If *karzi* in the line of the tablet means "stomach," it is a variant form of Assyrian *karsu*, Aramaic *karsā*. But if the phrase means "to accuse," *karzi* answers to Aramaic *qarçā*, with guttural *k* and emphatic *s*. These two explanations are absolutely inconsistent, for they trace the word *karzi* to two distinct Semitic roots. I conceive, therefore, that Prof. Sayce would have put his present correct view of the passage on a better footing, if he had admitted that in his first translation he made a slip.

I may add that the very irregular spelling of the Amarna tablets makes such slips fatally easy. In No. 102, l. 6, where the spelling is *karçi*, Prof. Sayce has translated the phrase correctly. W. Robertson Smith.

Prof. Robertson Smith has put the case so clearly, that I have only to add that Hebrew lexicographers differ in their explanation of *qarça*; and that, as I was merely concerned to show how ignorant the *Edinburgh Reviewer* was of either explanation, I did not think it necessary to enter into details. A. H. S.

THE REVENUES OF THE GREAT MOGULS.

Bedford: July 24, 1893.

Mr. Keene has been only too indulgent to my little book on *Aurangzib* in his notice of it in the ACADEMY of July 22nd, and I hope he will not think me ungrateful if I again cross swords with him on the revenue question. I see he is still unconvinced on two points: (1) the value of the rupee in the seventeenth century, and (2) the large excess of the *gross* revenue over the recorded returns of the land-tax.

On the first head I confess I do not understand his estimate of the rupee. I have said nothing about *livres parisis*, but, like him, I have taken the *livre tournois* as the basis of the French travellers' exchanges, though it is not essential to my proof. I find the *livre tournois* of 1643-61 (the period of the travellers Bernier, Tavernier, and Thevenot) estimated at 1.95 fr., or about 1s. 6d. in Bailly's *Histoire financière de la France*; and all the French travellers put the rupee at thirty *sols* or a *livre* and a half, *i.e.*, 2s. 3d., and the contemporary English translator of Tavernier renders 30 *sols* by 2s. 3d. But apart from any dispute about the value of the *livre* (and I really do not see how French travellers could be expected to "say what the *écu*" and *livre*, "was worth in French money," as Mr. Keene would have them do), we have what I must consider the irrefragable evidence of English travellers. Mr. Keene mentions "French and Italian travellers"; but he seems to have forgotten that at least three English travellers (to cite no more) have recorded the value of the rupee in English money during the same period as their French contemporaries. Sir Thomas Roe in 1615 valued the rupee at 2s. 2d.; Dr. John Fryer in 1673 found it equal to 2s. 3d.; and the Rev. James Ovington in 1689 also made it 2s. 3d. Is it conceivable that English travellers throughout the seventeenth century should have been paying 2s. 3d. for their rupees, while during the same period and at the same places French travellers got their rupees as cheap as 1s. 8d., according to Mr. Keene's present valuation, or even 1s. 3d., according to the valuation he adopted in his *Sketch of the History of Hindustan* (p. 239)? At this rate, a composite firm of English and French travellers might have made a fortune in the simplest manner: the Frenchman would buy his rupees at the French exchange of 1s. 8d; the Englishman would sell them again at the English exchange of 2s. 3d.; and the partners would net 7d. profit per rupee! Unless Mr. Keene is prepared to throw over the evidence of all English travellers in India in the seventeenth century, he must admit that the rupee was worth about 2s. 3d. of our money of the time. And if so, the further conclusion is reached, that the *livre tournois*, which was admittedly two-thirds of the rupee, was worth about 1s. 6d. The evidence seems to me to be as conclusive as possible.

As to the second point, I admit that the problem is by no means so easy as the valuation of the rupee. A series of returns of the revenue of the Mogul Emperors has come down to us, showing a gradual increase from about nineteen millions of pounds (reducing rupees to pounds at the value of 2s. 3d.) at the death of Akbar, to about forty millions when Aurangzib was in the midst of his Deccan campaigns. I have given twelve of these returns in my *Aurangzib*; and their general consistency with

the history of the empire, and with each other, makes them exceedingly difficult to reject. Indeed I do not gather that Mr. Keene controverts their authority, though he would of course reduce their amount in proportion to his valuation of the rupee. The question is, Do these returns represent the total *gross* revenue, or do they merely stand for the land-tax, which was the principal and almost the only general imperial tax levied over the whole land? Other taxes were local or temporary, and were more than once revised or repealed; but the land-tax was the great source of regular revenue, and its due apportionment and assessment was a leading object of Mogul administration. The native returns do not specify whether the revenue they record was confined to the land-tax or included all sources; but the native returns were drawn up for the eye of the native officials, who would naturally understand the fiscal system of the time, and no explanations would be necessary. Bernier, however, in giving his estimate of the revenue at about 25½ millions in *circa* 1660, distinctly states that it represents only the revenue derived from land, and Manucci (or his editor Catrou) says the same of his estimate of 43½ millions in 1697. If these two returns relate only to the land revenue, the others must also be restricted to the same source of revenue, or else the consistency of the whole series of returns would be destroyed.

If, then, the revenue from the land-tax (and from tribute when this took the place of land-tax) alone amounted to about nineteen millions in 1600, and about forty millions in 1700, what was the amount of the *gross* revenue from all sources? It must be remembered that there was a multitude of minor taxes, before Aurangzib reimposed the *jizya* or poll-tax on infidels, and that the Emperor derived enormous sums from the annual presents of the "Omrahs" and Mansabdárs, from confiscations, royalties on diamond mines, port dues, &c. These must have amounted to a very considerable sum. Manucci states plainly that this fluctuating revenue or "casuel" amounted in his time to at least as much as the regular land revenue: "Tout ce casuel de l'Empire égale, à peu près, ou surpasse même les immenses richesses que l'Empereur perçoit des seuls fonds de terre de son Domaine." Mr. Keene is quite right in saying that I regard Catrou's translation or paraphrase of Manucci's MS. with suspicion; but I cannot put aside a definite detailed list of the revenue returns of each province as an editorial gloss. Catrou could scarcely have invented these figures, and it would never have occurred to him to add that they were limited to the land-tax, and that the "casuel" doubled the total. Manucci himself must be responsible for these very precise statements, and I see no ground for disbelieving him on this head.

Manucci's statement that the gross revenue was double the land-tax is, moreover, confirmed by Gemelli Careri's estimate of the former at ninety millions (eighty crores of rupees) in 1695, which is a little more than double the land revenue recorded by Manucci in 1697. And on the same principle, William Hawkins's estimate of Jahángír's revenue in 1609-11 at fifty crores (£56,000,000), though probably a rough guess, is explained; for we know that Jahángír's land-tax amounted to nearly twenty millions, and the fifty-fix millions must therefore include the other sources of income. These two separate estimates of fifty-six and ninety millions confirm Manucci's statement that the gross revenue was at least double the amount derived from the land-tax; and it was after a careful consideration of the evidence that I wrote in *Aurangzib*:

"From the three statements of Hawkins, Catrou, and Careri we may conclude that the gross revenue from all sources was equal to at least double the land revenue of the Great Mogul, and to obtain the total income we must double the sums given in the returns quoted above. In other words, the gross revenue of the Mogul Empire may be taken at fully £36,000,000 in 1594, and gradually rose to £90,000,000 in 1695."

Stanley Lane-Poole.

RACIAL DWARFS IN THE ATLAS AND THE PYRENEES.

London: July 29, 1893.

A dwarf is a very little thing to get into a rage about. It was, therefore, somewhat of a surprise to me to learn from the *Spectator* that, during the discussion on my paper on "Dwarfs and Dwarf Worship" in September, 1891, there were persons in London who could not hear the subject of dwarfs mentioned without flying into a rage. Also, in January last, referring to the substantial support which recent discoveries in the Atlas had given to my views, the *Spectator* said that my theory had been "met with an acrimony of dissent which could not have been stronger if it had been in favour of unlimited dynamite."

Of this "acrimony of dissent"—which found vent in epithets not generally used in such discussions, such as "Gulliver," "Munchausen," &c.—we are reminded, at this late day, by Mr. Stuart Glennie's letter to the Academy, with its significant heading, "Mr. Haliburton's Dwarfs." In it he conveniently ignored the fact that the question as to the existence of dwarf tribes in the Atlas had been practically settled by the discovery of rebel pygmies in the mountains near Morocco city by members of the Scotch mission, an account of which appeared in the *Morocco Times* of January 26, 1893, describing the little men and women that frequented the sacred waters near the tomb of Mulai Ibrahim in the Atlas. Mr. Harris, who had heard of these dwarf tribes from the mission, inquired at Amzmiz—a town at the foot of the Atlas, on the road to Mogador, and only two days from Morocco city, and a place well known to him, and visited by scores of Europeans every year—and was told by everyone, from the governor downwards, that there were such dwarfs in that district who would not recognise the Sultan or pay taxes; and he afterwards met fourteen of them in all, who had a reddish complexion, and were from four feet to four feet six inches in height. His letter describing them appeared in the London *Times* of January 10. The only question now raised is as to how they became so small. The highest living authority on such subjects, Schweinfürth Pasha, whom I met in Egypt last spring, told me that he had no doubt that they were ordinary African "racial" dwarfs.

The discussion as to them in 1891 probably arose from the fact (no doubt a singular one) that the editor of the *Morocco Times*, who was then residing in London, had never heard of such dwarfs, though he had lived at Tangier for six years. His scepticism was confirmed by the statement made to him by a merchant, who had resided in Morocco city for a quarter of a century, that he, too, had never heard of these dwarfs. Yet this "old residenter" was, to his surprise, told by members of the Scotch mission that, on inquiry, they had learned that dwarf tribes are to be found not far from the city. He afterwards mentioned the fact to Mr. Harris. It is, of course, very surprising that I was the first European that had heard of these dwarfs; but no one but myself had ever asked about them, and the natives never thought of volunteering, unasked, to give any information as to them.

The lesson which this Amzmiz incident teaches us is that it is safer to trust to inquiries on the spot, or to the statements of natives of the locality in question, than to rely on the infallibility of competent authorities who have never specially looked into the matter.

As respects the existence of racial dwarfs in the Val de Ribas, in the province of Gerona, Spain, where Catalan is spoken, a minute description of them was published in *Kosmos* some years ago. I wished to verify it, if possible; but I inquired in Spain—not in France, as Mr. Glennie has done. There is no English consul in France nearer to the Val de Ribas than the one at Bordeaux. I made inquiries in Madrid among scientific bodies there, and wrote to Mr. MacPherson, H.B.M. Consul at Barcelona, which is only a few hours by rail from the place in question. I did not think of asking him if he knew anything about these dwarfs in the Pyrenees, as I assumed that he had never heard or thought of them; but I asked him to make careful inquiries as to their existence. After a month or two he wrote to me that after very careful inquiries he was certain that there were such racial dwarfs, especially in the Collado de Tosas; and his full description of them fully confirmed that which had appeared in *Kosmos*, and also agreed with the account of similar dwarfs, with "mahogany coloured" woolly hair, which an Austrian merchant, who had seen them in the marketplace at Salamanca, had given me. Mr. MacPherson said that he found that the dwarfs were often confounded with Cretins, but that he had fully satisfied himself that there were both Cretins and dwarfs in the district in question.

Mr. Stuart Glennie has supplemented his letter by one to *Nature* of July 27, stating that he wrote to Mr. MacPherson, but received no reply. He probably wrote to him in substance what he has written to the Academy: that he and his French friends (none of whom probably have ever been in the Val de Ribas or can speak Catalan) might, could, would, and should have heard of these dwarfs if they really existed there. It is to be regretted that ignorance as to the existence of these dwarfs on the part of his informants, and Mr. MacPherson's avoidance of a correspondence with him, deterred him, while in the South of France, from making the easy journey he speaks of. A few hours in the Collado de Tosas would have been more useful than weeks spent with his French friends. We must hope that he will bear in mind hereafter the lesson taught by the unexpected discovery at Amzmiz; and that he will also remember that neither Cretinism nor any other disease can turn ordinary Europeans into pygmies with broad, flat noses, a copper-coloured complexion, and mahogany coloured wool, peculiarities which can only be racial and the result of heredity.

When the argument, or rather retort, was used two years ago, "why did you not yourself visit the country of the dwarfs?" I did not reply; but now that Mr. Glennie has revived it, I may point to it as a sample of the style of argument adopted by my critics. A year ago only I recovered my health, and partly my strength; but for ten years previously I had been an invalid, who could not "rough it" in any way, or stand the fatigue of long journeys even by rail. But under the circumstances I did as much as Mr. Glennie perhaps would have done: I offered £100 to an explorer if he would visit Pount in the Dra Valley, and I also offered to pay his expenses if he would visit the Val de Ribas. I much regret that his engagements prevented him from accepting my offers.

If Mr. Glennie can give us any new information on this subject, by all means let him do so; but it is full time that his "acrimony of dissent," so unusual in such discussions, should be dropped.

R. G. Haliburton.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

Thursday, Aug. 10, 1 p.m. Botanic: Anniversary Meeting.

SCIENCE.

A MANUAL OF CHINESE QUOTATIONS.

A Manual of Chinese Quotations: being a translation of the Ch'êng Yü K'âo; with the Chinese Text, Notes, Explanations, and an Index for Easy Reference. By J. H. Stewart Lockhart, Registrar-General, Chairman of the Board of Examiners in Chinese, Hong Kong. (Hong Kong: Kelly & Walsh, Limited; and at Shanghâi, Yokohama, and Singapore.)

In this handsome volume, Mr. Lockhart has rendered a service to foreign students of Chinese, and also, as he hopes, to Chinese students of English, a class of learners who will, no doubt, be multiplying from year to year. It is a translation of a work which has been very popular in China for between four and five centuries. The author of it was Ch'iû Chün, styled Chung-shăn, and honoured after his death with the title of Wăn Chwang, "the Cultured and Serious." He was a native of Ch'iung-Shan, in the island of Nai-Nan, the chief district of the one insular department belonging to the province of Canton. Born there, and soon losing his father, he had a hard struggle with poverty during his early years; but by his talents and perseverance he rose to high distinction as a scholar, filled some of the highest offices of the empire, and died in 1495 at the age of seventy-six.

We do not know what other works he published, nor under what title this, his most important contribution to literature, appeared. Mr. Lockhart calls it *Ch'êng Yü K'âo*, which he translates by "Quotations Examined," calling also his whole work "A Manual of Quotations." But a better translation of *Ch'êng Yü* would have been "Established Phraseologies." Dr. Williams, in his latest dictionary, under *Yü* defines the combination by "proverbs, sayings, trite expressions": and all the collections of proverbs and pithy phrases in Chinese which have been made since Prémare's *Collectio Proverbiorum*, by Sir J. F. Davis, Doolittle, Scarborough, and others, contain but so many instances of *Ch'êng Yü*. In the last book of the well-known and valuable work of Chão Yî of the present century, the first essay is called "223 instances of Ch'êng Yü," few, if any, of which are found in the manual under our notice. The compilation of Wăn-Chwang, in fact, is a cyclopaedia of knowledge for the young, arranged in thirty-three categories, beginning with "Ouranology" and ending with "Diseases and Death." The copy of it which the writer has used for about forty years, and still occasionally consults, is called "An enlarged edition of Lessons for the Young, tracing old matters to their origin, and explaining them exactly." The necessity for such Manuals in China, and the advantage of a translation of one of the best of them, are set forth by Mr. Lockhart in his brief introduction.

"One of the chief characteristics of the written language of China," he says, keeping to his own translation of *Ch'êng Yü*, "is its love of quotation. The more frequently and aptly a Chinese writer employs literary allusions, the more is his style admired. Among the Chinese it might almost be said that style is quotation. With them to quote is one of the first canons of literary art; and a Chinese who cannot introduce even into his ordinary compositions phrases borrowed from the records of the past, might as well try to lay claim to literary attainments as a European unable to spell correctly or write grammatically."

This being the case, and the stores of Chinese literature being so vast, we see at once how the frequent use of old and established phraseologies must be one of the greatest stumbling-blocks to the foreign student, and how, as Mr. Lockhart also says, "Chinese themselves are often nonplussed by some ingenious parallel, or recondite allusion, which they are unable to explain."

Enough has been said to show the correctness of the opening remark in this notice, that the author has done a good work in the preparation and publication of this volume. The writer hopes that a second edition will soon be called for, and that Mr. Lockhart will then be encouraged to give "chapter and verse" for each phraseology, and also to introduce more of the commentary in the various editions of the original work. With Mayer's "Chinese Reader's Manual" and that before us, and with the current versions of the Chinese classics and many other books, the acquisition of a scholarly acquaintance with Chinese literature is greatly facilitated.

The volume, we may say finally, is admirably printed. The only error in the Chinese text which has attracted the writer's notice is the third character in the first column of page 159; but the error is only an inadvertence. The right rendering of the proper character is given in the translation. The difficulty of translating such a book, moreover, was very great, but Mr. Lockhart has succeeded *à merveille*.

J. L.

CURRENT SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

A Dictionary of Birds. By Alfred Newton. Part I. (A. & C. Black.) At last we have the first volume of Prof. Alfred Newton's promised work on ornithology, based upon the admirable series of articles which he contributed to the ninth edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. It is characteristic of the author that he should have deliberately preserved the alphabetical order, in preference to the taxonomic, because he entertains grave doubts of the validity of any systematic arrangment as yet put forth. The result is undoubtedly more interesting to the general reader, and at the same time better fitted to exhibit the author's peculiar talent of exposition, which revels in the concrete—in recording facts, and in tracing the history of blunders. For the anatomical articles he has enlisted the services of Dr. Hans Gadow; while Mr. Richard Lydekker deals with some palaeontological subjects, and Prof. C. S. Roy writes specially upon Flight. The volume is abundantly illustrated with woodcuts, borrowed from various quarters, and has also a map showing the six zoo-geographical regions of the world. We are surprised to find that Prof. Newton regards the question of the flamingo's attitude on the nest as not yet absolutely settled, despite the evidence of Mr. Abel Chapman in *Wild Spain*. And we must demur to his implication, under Egret, that the "plume" of our military busby is always of horse hair. As a matter of fact, officers in both the horse artillery and the hussars wear a real plume of white heron's feathers.

The Lepidoptera of the British Islands. By Charles G. Barrett. Vol. I. Rhopalocera (Reeve). The special character of this book is that it furnishes not only descriptions of the insects, their larvae and pupae, but also abundant details about their habits and ways, drawn from personal experience and the most reliable records. All the doubtful and extinct British butterflies have their place; and much pains has evidently been devoted to tracing the history of exceptional appearances. Another point that will strike the old-fashioned entomologist is the large amount of space devoted to describing well ascertained varieties, for which the author's position as one of the editors of the *Entomologist's Monthly Magazine* has given him special opportunities. There are no plates; but otherwise the book must prove very useful to the young collector, and further contains a good deal of reading that will be instructive to all interested in natural history.

Johnson's Gardener's Dictionary. New Edition, Part IV. (Bell.) We have received Part IV. of the new edition of this Dictionary (*Fuonia—Indigofera*). The book continues to furnish a full, yet handy, account of all which interests the gardener—his flowers, his tools, his materials, his methods, and his enemies. Wise advice, based on common sense, is given in the articles on Flower-pots, Greenhouses, and Hot-beds. The long account of the Grape-vine, with its note on the *Phylloxera vastatrix*, will be read with interest; and, indeed, the description and illustration of the insects with which a gardener has to reckon is one of the strong points of the Dictionary. That a decoction of elder-leaves will kill off ants in the nest is well worth knowing. By a curious slip, "sight" is printed for "site" on p. 507 (article Ice).

The first and second Heft of Vol. VI. of Cohn's *Beiträge zur Biologie der Pflanzen* are full of important papers. Dr. A. Wieler discusses in great detail the phenomena connected with the bleeding of plants, which he regards as a function of special cells, manifested where there is an unequal osmotic pressure on the opposite sides. The escape of fluid from the digestive glands of insectivorous plants is dependent on exosmose. Dr. G. Stock investigates the mode of formation and distribution of protein-crystals in flowering plants. The localities in which they are found may be ranged under four heads—the nucleus, the chromatophores, the cytoplasm, and the cell-sap. Herr T. Rosen has carried on his investigations on the nucleus and the mode of formation of the membrane in Fungi and in the Myxomycetes. He states that, with very few exceptions, the mode of division of the nucleus in these orders is a simplification of that which takes place in the higher plants; in no case observed did it partake altogether of the character of indirect division. Dr. Schottländer adds an important contribution to our knowledge of the difference in the staining reactions of male, female, and vegetative cells. In the examples observed by him—plants belonging to various sections of Cryptogams—the nucleole of the vegetative nuclei consists of a red-staining substance. The ovum-nucleus contains no blue-staining substance, which, on the other hand, forms at all events the greater part of the constituents of the spermatozoid. This difference in the staining reactions of the male and female nuclei is also accompanied by differences in their finer structure.

We have received the second volume of Mr. George Massee's *British Fungus-Flora*, the first volume of which has been already noticed in the Academy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A BILINGUAL VANNIC AND ASSYRIAN INSCRIPTION.

Queen's College, Oxford: July 26, 1893.

I have a discovery to announce of considerable philological importance. It is nothing less than that of a bilingual Vannic and Assyrian inscription. The fortunate discoverer is M. de Morgan, the Director of the Egyptian Service of Antiquities, who obtained squeezes of the two texts at the risk of his life. These have just been published by the Rev. Fr. Scheil in the *Recueil de Travaux relatifs à la Philologie et à l'Archéologie égyptiennes et assyriennes*, xiv. 3, 4. The fact that they are translations one of the other has, however escaped his notice.

The inscriptions are found on the two faces of a blue stone column in the pass of Kel-i-shin Sidek. The Vannic text is a duplicate of one on another stone column in the pass of Kel-i-shin Ushnei, which I have published in my Memoir on the Cuneiform Inscriptions of Van, No. lvi. As M. de Morgan states that the latter stone is now destroyed, the cast which was made of it for me, and which I have sent to the Ashmolean Museum, acquires an additional value.

Unfortunately, all three texts are shockingly mutilated, which accounts for the fact that Dr. Scheil did not notice that the Assyrian and Vannic versions correspond line by line with one another. Nevertheless, the Assyrian version throws a good deal of light on the Vannic vocabulary and grammar. It shows that I was right in translating the Vannic *alusi* by "inhabitant," as is already observed by Dr. Scheil; the Assyrian equivalent being *sa*, "belonging to." On the other hand, the particle *iu* signifies "when," instead of "thus"; and the suffix *-kai*, which I supposed to mean "to the race of," really signifies "before," "to the presence of." As the verb *nunabi* turns out to be the equivalent of the Assyrian *allik* "I went," the mysterious *kaiuke* in Sayce xxx. 13 and l. 23 must signify "against," *kai* being simply "the face." Light is thus cast on the suffix-(*u*)*ki*. *Khaubi*, "I took" or "conquered" is represented in the Assyrian text by the ideograph GURRU, which has the same sense.

The inscriptions were erected by Menuas, who ruled over the Vannic Kingdom in the eighth century B.C. The Assyrian version shows that the city called by the Assyrians Mutsatsir was close to the pass of Kel-i-shin Sidek. In the Vannic version it is called the City of Ardinis, "the Sun-god"; and I conclude, therefore, that Mutsatsir was a name of purely Assyrian origin, signifying "the place from which the serpent issues." The seal of the last king of Mutsa-tsir contains a reference to the *tsir* or "serpent" (Sayce lvii.). I should add that the Vannic version seems to allude to an early king of Van otherwise unknown, called (Sar ?) durazaus.

A. H. Sayce.

SCIENCE NOTES.

The subscriptions received up to the present for the proposed memorial to the late Sir Richard Owen amount altogether to only about £1000. The committee still hope to obtain at least twice that sum.

Mr. H. Chichester Hart is about to publish a Flora of Donegal.

The anniversary meeting of the Royal Botanic Society will be held in the Gardens, Regent's Park, on Thursday next, August 10, at 1 p.m.

The French Association for the Advancement of Science will hold its annual meeting from August 3 to 13, at Besancon, under the presidency of Dr. Bouchard. The special subjects for discussion in different sections are:—the mechanical traction of tramways, the local records from which a forecast of the weather at a given place can be made, and the administrative measures necessary to prevent the use of unfit articles of food.

During part of the last two months, Dr. H. R. Mill, librarian to the Royal Geographical Society, has been engaged in making a bathymetrical survey of the larger lakes of Cumberland and Lancashire, with the help of a grant from the council. Soundings were taken at close intervals along a series of lines crossing each lake at right angles to its axis, and never more than half a mile apart. On Derwentwater over eight hundred soundings were required to define the contour lines of each of 25 feet of depth. The greatest depth found here was 72 feet, but the surface of the lake was much below its normal level. Bassenthwaite Lake, though simpler in configuration, has about the same maximum depth. Ullswater, the largest lake in England except Windermere, was found to have a maximum depth of 208 feet. This lake was remarkable on account of its division into a series of deep basins, separated from each other by wide bars, from the most pronounced of which a rocky islet rises, showing the characteristic marks of ice-erosion. Coniston Lake is simpler, being one straight deep trough, the deepest part of which is at least 184 feet. Wastwater is similar in configuration, though of much greater depth; an area within it one mile long by a quarter of a mile wide, being everywhere from 250 to 258 feet deep, and therefore practically flat. Samples of the deposit from different parts of each lake were secured, and will be examined by a specialist. Temperature observations were also made, and a number of interesting facts were discovered relating to the penetration of solar heat in the deep water. It is hoped that a similar survey of Windermere may be made during September.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

We have received from the Government of India Part I. of Dr. A. F. Rudolf Hoernle's critical edition of the Bower Manuscript. As has already been stated in the Academy, this MS. consists of a collection of strips of birch-bark, which were brought from Central Asia by Captain Bower about three years ago. Prof. Bühler was, we believe, the first to decipher their writing, and to demonstrate its great palaeographical importance. It is a peculiar kind of Nagari, of the North-Western type, which cannot be later than the sixth century A.D., and may be as early as the fourth. The MS. is, therefore, probably two hundred years older than any Sanskrit MS. hitherto known, though only this very year a paper MS. of equal antiquity has also been brought to Calcutta from Central Asia. The contents, it must be confessed, are disappointing. They consist chiefly of charms and medical nostrums, of a Buddhistic character. Dr. Hoernle has already published several preliminary reports on the MS. in the *Journal* of the Bengal Asiatic Society, and in the *Indian Antiquary*, which were models of palaeographical research. But scholars have been looking forward to the appearance of his critical edition, with the facsimiles supplied by the munificence of the Bengal Government. This first part deals with only five leaves, out of a total of fifty-six. Each of these is beautifully reproduced, by the photo-etching process. Dr. Hoernle has added a Nagari transcript, a romanised trans-literation with critical comment, and an English translation with explanatory notes. There is also a short preface, in which Dr. Hoernle acknowledges his obligation to native scholars and native texts. For it happens that this instalment of the MS. is devoted to medical prescriptions—a subject that has not been much studied by European Sanskritists, though it has an immense literature of its own. The following is a favourable specimen of the contents. It is from a passage singing the praises of garlic.

"Hear from me with an attentive mind, O Suśruta, as I set forth briefly its virtues, when applied as an alterative tonic. It cures skin diseases, loss of appetite, abdominal tumours, cough, leanness, white leprosy, and weak digestion. It removes rheumatism, menorrhagia, abdominal pains, consumption, morbid affections of the bowels, enlargement of the spleen, and haemorrhoids. It banishes hemiplegia, sciatica, worms, iliac passion, and urinary disorders. It cures lassitude, cold in the head, rheumatism in the arms or back, and epilepsy. Venerable sir, with a voice beautiful like that of a tabor or flute, with a complexion clear as that of molten fine gold, strong in memory and mind, with a well-knit body, free from all wrinkles etc., with all the senses steady, collected, and constantly increasing in vigour, you shall live for a hundred years, with a well-regulated digestion and inexhaustible virility."

It certainly seems that the deserts of Central Asia have preserved for us a less interesting literature than the tombs of Egypt.

At a recent meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions, M. Joseph Halévy read a paper upon the Rape of Proserpine in Babylonian mythology. Hitherto, this legend has been considered exclusively Greek, or perhaps as derived from the Egyptian myth of Isis and Osiris. But M. Halévy now claims to have discovered it on a Babylonian tablet of the fifteenth century B.C., which was among those found at Tel el-Amarna. Nergal, the Babylonian Pluto or Hades, desires to wed Eris-Kigal (= "the desire of Hades"), who is daughter of Anu, the Babylonian Jupiter. On the refusal of the father, Nergal orders Namtar, who plays the part of Hermes as conductor of the dead, to bring her by force to his palace. Eris-Kigal yields to threats, and consents to become the wife of Nergal, on condition of sharing his authority. "I wish," she says, "to share the power that you exercise: you shall be the lord, and I will be the lady." The text then goes on: "Nergal approves of this, and, instead of being angry, embraces her and dries her tears. 'All that thou desirest from this moment, that I will grant to thee.'"

Dr. W. Muss-Arnolt—formerly of Johns Hopkins University, but now of Ann Arbor, Michigan—has sent us reprints of two very learned papers. One, from the *Transactions* of the American Philological Association, deals exhaustively with Semitic loan-words in Greek and Latin, mainly relying upon the labours of Lagarde. Altogether, about four hundred words are discussed; but for more than half of these a Semitic origin is denied. After a general introduction, the words are classified in twenty-four categories, according to their meanings; while reference is made easy by an index at the end. The paper is so condensed and so crowded with references that it is impossible to quote from it. We notice, however, that Lagarde is cited as supporting a Semitic origin for the Greek *olvos*. The other paper is on the names of the Assyro-Babylonian months and their regents, which seems to have appeared in two forms: in the *Journal of Biblical Literature*, and as a popular pamphlet "with special reference to the Old Testament." The author claims to have proved, as against Cassel and Meissner, that the names of the Babylonian months adopted by the Hebrews are almost without exception of Semitic origin; that the series to which the list of months belongs can be traced back to the time of Hammurabi; and that the names are to be found in some of the oldest contract tablets.

In a recent number of the *Revue Critique*, M. Henri Cordier reviews a number of books on Chinese, beginning with the first volume of Prof. Legge's new edition of his "Chinese Classics," now being published by the Clarendon Press. In reference to Prof. Terrien de Lacouperie's Catalogue of Chinese Coins in the British Museum, he takes the opportunity to say:

"M. T. de L. est un travailleur ardent, aux idées ingénieuses, peut-être parfois paradoxales—j'avoue que lorsqu'il s'agit de relier l'Assyrie à la Chine, je suis entièrement incompétent—mais il ne reste pas moins un des chercheurs les plus originaux, si non le plus original, de l'école sinologique actuelle; et il a cet immense mérite d'avoir remué une quantité d'idées nouvelles, et accumulé nombre de renseignements et de matériaux qui peuvent être consultés avec profit. *Mole sua stat.*"

FINE ART.

MESSRS. DEPREZ & GUTEKUNST have ON VIEW the most recent ORIGINAL ETCHINGS by J. McNeil Whistler, F. Seymour-Haden, Prof. H. Herkomer, R.A., and selections of the Works of Jacquemart, Bracquemond, Méryon, &c.—18, Green treet, Charing Cross Road, W.C.

A NEW MAP OF ANCIENT ROME.

Forma Urbis Romae, consilio et auctoritate Regiae Academiae Lincaeorum formam dimensus est et ad modulum 1 : 1000 delineavit Rodulphus Lanciani Romanus. Fasciculus primus. (Mediolani: apud Ulricum Hoepli.)

THE work to which we wish to draw attention marks an important stage in the history of Roman topography, since it presents the results of all the labour expended on this subject by archaeologists during the last half century. On the first revival of classical studies in the dawn of the Renaissance, the study of archaeology sprung up almost of itself in Rome; and already in the fourteenth century the works of Livy were leading, and Cola di Rienzo in his investigation of the Roman monuments, and of the inscriptions which tell their story and explain their meaning. Later, when humanism was in its zenith, the topography of Rome made a sudden stride. Leonardo Bufalini conceived the grand idea of a topographical map of ancient Rome and of her monuments, and in 1551, after twenty years of labour, he published a wood engraving of it. It is a document of which the importance may in a certain sense be said not to have been surpassed by any later publications, and which serves even to-day to acquaint us with the large number of monuments still existing towards the middle of the fifteenth century that have now disappeared, as also with the better state of preservation of those that still exist.

After Bufalini's, three other general maps of the city have appeared: that by Nolli, engraved in 1773; another, which Luigi Canina inserted in the second volume of his *Edifizii di Roma antica*, published in 1848; and finally the *Forma Urbis Romae*, given to the light by Prof. Jordan in 1875. Although this latter has doubtless many merits, still Canina's remains the most remarkable of the three. Even his map has many defects, for most of which, however, we cannot hold him responsible, since the materials at his disposal were very different from those which a modern archaeologist is able to utilise. Moreover, his map includes only the central part of Rome, leaving out most important portions, such as the *Regio Viae Novae*, those *ad Spem Veterem* and *ad Tres Fontanas*, as well as the zones within the walls of the Appian, the Latin, the Asinaria, the Praenestina, the Labican, and the Flaminian Ways.

Since Canina's days, archaeological studies have made such progress that the topography of ancient Rome rests almost entirely on new foundations. The great impulse given to excavations, the labours of Italian archaeologists and of such men as Urlichs, Jordan, Richter, and Middleton, the epoch-making publication of the *Inscriptiones Christianae* of De Rossi and of the sixth volume of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum*, and the innumerable series of special studies scattered throughout the archaeological periodicals of Italy, Germany, and France—all this has actually transformed our conceptions of the ancient topography of Rome. Nevertheless, the absence of a complete and recent topographical map has hitherto made it impossible for us to form a clear idea of this transformation. As far back as 1876, Mommsen recommended to the Royal Academy of the Lincei in Rome the publication of such a map, and the Academy showed itself favourable to the undertaking, which was assumed by one of its members, most competent in such matters, Prof. Lanciani, who had been working at it ever since 1867. The preparation for this work has been long and laborious. When the Academy of the Lincei decided in 1876 that the work should be undertaken, the excavations going on just then in Rome began to yield such a rich supply of new discoveries that it seemed impossible to print the work already prepared; it was thought better to arrange all the newly discovered materials, and to wait till the excavations had reached such a stage of development as would furnish sufficient certainty in presenting the results in a topographical map destined to possess a permanent value.

Of this map we have now the first instalment before us. It is drawn in the proportion of one to a thousand, and its large dimensions easily allow of the introduction of very minute particulars. The map embraces the age of the Kings and the Republic, as also of Imperial and Christian Rome down to the end of the sixth century. We think it very praiseworthy that the map should have been brought down to so late a date. It will greatly facilitate the study of mediaeval Roman topography, and the preparation, which would be highly desirable, of a map for the Middle Ages. The various ages of the monuments are distinguished in Prof. Lanciani's map by different colours; and besides the monuments still existing, those also are indicated which have been discovered and destroyed in the last forty years, as well as those of earlier periods, of which no traces remain, but of which we nevertheless possess trustworthy records. The discoveries of artistic objects and of inscriptions useful for the study of topography are also noted in the map; but, with laudable prudence, no attempt has been made to reconstruct the monuments, even where the doing so might seem justifiable. The example of his predecessors, especially of Canina, seems to have inspired Prof. Lanciani with a wise caution which is beyond all praise. One of the greatest dangers which besets archaeologists, and against which they are not always sufficiently on their guard, is that of giving way too easily to the temptation of imaginary reconstruction.

The entire work will consist of forty-six large sheets; but they will not be published in regular order, as Prof. Lanciani prefers to begin with the publication of those representing zones already completely excavated, reserving to the last moment those in which further discoveries may still be hoped for. The six sheets published in this first instalment include the Salaria and Pincian Gates, with the surrounding localities, the Quirinal Hill and part of the Viminal, and the Baths of Diocletian. It is an important part, but certainly not the most important. It would, therefore, be premature at present to give a critical notice of this work; nor does it seem to us that it will be possible to do so before the publication of the sheets representing those zones in which the life of Rome was chiefly developed, and where it left the deepest traces. We therefore shall look for the rest with the greatest interest, especially the part dealing with the Palatine, the Forum, and the Aventine, where the work of excavation has yielded such fruitful results. We can, however, already assert that the publication undertaken by Prof. Lanciani, under the auspices of the Academy of the Lincei, is worthy of its important subject, and exhibits great industry and depth of learning. We are glad to hear that the Professor will add to the maps a book of letterpress, of which the materials are already almost prepared, and in which the history of Roman excavations will be treated, with a minute description of such of them as have not yet been described by others.

The engraving of the maps has been very carefully executed, in spite of the many difficulties which a work of this nature presents. It is only to be regretted that the paper used for the maps is not better. This is a defect seldom found in the larger Italian publications, though it also occurs in the first volume of the *Monumenti Antichi*, published likewise by the Academy of the Lincei. And although it is a purely material defect, it appears to us a very serious one in a work which, from its great scientific value, is destined to last long and to be constantly consulted.

UGO BALZANI.

SOME RECENT DISCOVERIES IN INDIA.

Christ Church Lodge, Western-road, Cheltenham.

THE pressure of *res angusta* has caused the Government of India to decree that the archaeological survey of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh shall come to an untimely end on October 1, 1895. Perhaps this stern decree may yet be modified; but, however that may be, Dr. Führer is making the best possible use of the allotted time. His printed Progress Report, recently issued by the local government, proves the doing of much good work, and promises the speedy performance of much work equally good.

Mr. E. W. Smith, the architectural draughtsman attached to the Survey, has been busily engaged on detailed drawings of Akbar's city of Fathpur Sikrî, which the Lieutenant-Governor hopes to publish in one or more volumes on the early architecture of the Moghuls. Such volumes are badly wanted.

A monograph on the excavations at the Kankâlî Tilâ at Mathurâ is ready for the press, and promises to be of the highest interest and value. The book will, Dr. Führer tells me, be printed in royal quarto, and illustrated with about 110 plates. Having already once appealed unsuccessfully to readers of the ACADEMY for help in prosecuting the researches at Mathurâ, which are throwing so much light on the development of Hinduism, Buddhism, and

Jainism, I fear there is little use in making a second appeal. But "hope springs eternal in the human breast," and I venture to quote a few words from Dr. Führer's letter, dated June 6.

"I should very much like," he writes, "to take up the Keśava mound at Mathurâ, if sufficient funds could be obtained. Do you think that an appeal in the Academy would be of some help? I am convinced that the Keśava mound hides Vaishnava relics of more ancient date than those found in the Kankâli Tilâ."

If anybody will help, he may be assured that his money will be well spent.

The partial exploration of the ruined city of Râmnagar, in the Bareli district, has yielded some surprising results. Sir Alexander Cunningham long ago correctly identified the ruins at Râmnagar with the city of Ahichchhatra, the Ἀδιτάδρα of Ptolemy. Dr. Führer has now found inscriptions which show that the correct Sanskrit form of the name is Adhichhatrâ. He has also made the extremely important discovery of "a large two-storied Saiva temple, built of carved brick, and dating from the first century B.C." This is very much the earliest brick temple known to exist in Northern India, and its discovery is

"a link in the chain of evidence which enables us to trace the existence, nay, the prevalence, of Vaishnavism and Saivism, not only during the second and first centuries B.C., but during much earlier times, and to give a firm support to the view now held by a number of Orientalists, according to which Vaishnavism and Saivism are older than Buddhism or Jainism."

The coins found in this temple are considered to range in date from about 178 to 66 B.C..

In the same city Dr. Führer exposed a Jain temple of the early Indo-Scythic period, with statues dated from 96 to 152 A.D., and a Buddhist monastery called Mihiravihâra, dating from the middle of the first century A.D.

Mr. Rodgers lately sent to Mr. Theobald, through me, a unique specimen, obtained at Sahâranpur, of a new type of the copper coinage of Kumâra Gupta I., which has hitherto been known only from the unique coin of the Standing King type in the Bodleian cabinet.

I have not exhausted my budget of novelties, but must not further trespass on the Academy's limited space. V. A. Smith.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

Viscount Cobham and Sir Charles Tennant have been appointed trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, to fill vacancies caused by the death of the Earl of Derby and the resignation of the Marquis of Bath.

Mr. Henry Tate, the donor of the new National Gallery of British Art, has presented to the Walker Art Gallery at Liverpool one of Mr. Henry Moore's masterpieces, "Launching the Lifeboat."

This same week, another valuable present to the Liverpool gallery is announced. Mr. H. Yates Thompson has given Delaroche's historical picture of "Napoleon crossing the St. Bernard," which was painted for Lord Onslow in 1848, and was recently sold at Christie's among the Onslow heirlooms.

There is now on view, in the map-room of the Royal Geographical Society, a most interesting series of photographs of Alpine scenery in mid-winter, taken by Mr. Clinton T. Dent.

Mr. Warwick Wroth contributes to the last part of the *Numismatic Chronicle*, in continuation of former papers, an account of the Greek coins acquired by the British Museum during 1892. The total number was 457, of which ten are gold and electrum, and ninety-nine silver. We may specially mention two bronze colonial coins of Lystra in Lycaonia, one of which, bearing the head of Augustus, was procured by Prof. W. M. Ramsay and Mr. Hogarth. There are also portrait staters of Demetrius Poliorcetes (gold) and of Pharnabazus (silver); a cistophorus of Pergamus, struck with the letter Q, when the province of Asia was under a quaestor instead of a proconsul; and an Alexandrine tetradrachm struck at Rhodes, but counter-marked with a labyrinth for circulation at Cnossus in Crete. Here we seem to see the origin of "surcharging" on postage-stamps, to which the British Colonies have always been particularly addicted.

The annual report of the Indian surveys for 1891-92 contains some matter of archaeological interest, in an appendix by Colonel Holdich on the history and ethnography of Makran, or Southern Baluchistan. From Mr. Theodore Bent's researches in the Persian Gulf, and his identification of the Bahrain Islands with the early home of the Phoenicians, Colonel Holdich is inclined to seek a Phoenician origin for the remarkable *dambs*, or rough stone-built tombs, which exist in many part of the country. He also states that the *ghorbastas*, or great stone embankments, show the same skill in uncemented masonry as the walls of Zimbabwe; while around the cities of Tiz and Pasni are to be found the same extraordinary wealth of relics in celadon, china, and Persian pottery as are described by Mr. Bent among the African ruins. But we must decline to follow Colonel Holdich when he looks for the etymology of the name Baluchistan in Baal, the Phoenician sun-god.

In the last number of *L'Anthropologie*, there is an illustrated paper by M. Salomon Reinach upon some prehistoric objects recently discovered in the valley of the Danube and now preserved in the Vienna Museum. The most important is a bronze *situla* or bucket, with a band of figures wrought in relief. It is of the same type as others that have been found in Northern Italy and in the Alps. Some have attributed them to the Etruscans; but M. Reinach inclines to the theory that they are Celtic, of the fourth or fifth century B.C., being intermediate between the era of Halstatt and that of La Tène. The scenes represented in the relief are a banquet, a boxing-match, and chariot races. The other objects discussed are some urns or vases, ornamented with rude figures and decorative patterns of the type known as "late Celtic," hitherto found only in the neighbourhood of the Baltic.

Among the latest discoveries at Rome is a small bronze tablet, found on the property of Signor Martinetti, bearing an inscription in silver letters, with a palm on one side and a crown of laurels on the other. The inscription, which appears to be of the second century A.D., runs as follows: "Genio Gaii Geruloni Januarii Fortunatus decuriae Gerulorum servus."

We quote the following from the Sophia correspondent of the *Times*:—

"The excavations undertaken at Hissarlik by Dr. Dörpfeld, the director of the German Archaeological School at Athens, have been attended by very satisfactory results. According to the theory of the late Dr. Schleimann, six super-imposed cities lie buried beneath the artificial mound at that place, the so-called second city being identical with the Homeric Troy. The recent researches, however, lead to the conclusion that what is known as the sixth city should be identified with the city described by the poet. Not only have specimens of pottery been discovered exactly resembling and apparently synchronous with those found at Mycenae, but courses of beautifully-fitted masonry have been laid bare which seem entirely to justify the epithets employed by Homer. Additional evidence is furnished by the gray coloured pottery found in adjacent *tumuli*. The excavations have been carried out at the expense of Dr. Schliemann's widow."

MUSIC.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

From Messrs. Augener & Co.:

Of pianoforte music we would mention *Perles Musicales*: recueil de morceaux de salon, which include a clever and effective transposition, by G. Jensen, of a Gavotte from Leclair's violin Sonata, entitled "Le Tombeau"; a graceful and well-written Waltz, by Max Pauer; a melodious, Mendelssohnian Etude, by A. Loeschhorn; also some light, attractive pieces by A. Strelitz, and L. Schytte's characteristic "Passant les Steppes."

E. Pauer's *Library of Pianoforte Music* (Junior Grade and Senior Grade) is a useful collection of studies, and of classical and drawing-room pieces, with all necessary fingering. M. Max Pauer's excellent arrangements in pianoforte duet form of several of Haydn's London Symphonies remind one of a musical mine which has not, as yet, been thoroughly explored.

Carl Reinecke's volumes of his *Musical Kindergarten* will be welcomed by all teachers, and enjoyed by all young pupils.

Of songs—a set of six (Vocal Album), by Hamish MacCunn, are pleasing, but noticeable for their harmonic skill rather than for their melodic invention; the best, in our opinion, are "Doubting" and "Dreamland." Miss Edith Swepstone's setting of three Lyrics by Mr. William Black show taste, but they are not specially characteristic. M. E. Kreuz's five songs are carefully written and expressive, but in none of them is any real climax reached. Mr. A. Moffat's two-part songs for female voices are bright and taking. We do not, however, like the consecutive octaves on page 25. M. F. J. Simpson's "A Message to Phyllis" is a quaint song, with an effective accompaniment. Three songs by Isabel Hearne: "Love is ours," "Bird raptures," and "The Secret," are fresh and clever. If the composer has only the power of self-criticism, she will accomplish great things.

Drei Charakterstücke, for orchestra. By G. Jensen (Op. 53). No. 1 is a pleasing Alla Marcia; No. 2, a soothing Canzona; and No. 3, a graceful Minuetto. The music, of a Schubert-Schumann cast, is well put together, and pleasantly scored.

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